SIX WEEKS FOR A DOLLAR

To mail subscribers. THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE—the best and liveliest newspaper in the United States.

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The Chicago Tribune.

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IT WAS CHILDREN'S DAY.

SPECIAL SERVICES AT MANY OF THE CHURCHES.

The Little Ones, with Bright Faces and Sunday Bib and Tucker, Take Part in the Exercises Arranged for Their Benefit—Dr. Henson's Funny Stories—Songs of Praise by Childish Voices—A Pleasant Custom.

It was Children's Day yesterday, and the Sunday schools were out in full force. The Fourth Presbyterian Church was well filled, the balconies on the right and left of the pulpit being reserved for the children. In honor of the occasion the pulpit was decorated profusely with white roses. Just before the commencement of the services the children marched in singing, "Onward Christian Soldiers." The boys occupied the right gallery and the girls the left, while the infant class had seats on the right of the pulpit. The services opened with the singing of the Doxology by the entire congregation, followed by an invocation by the pastor, the Rev. M. W. Stryker. Singing followed, and then came a catechism of the children by the pastor. There was more singing, brief addresses by the Rev. M. W. Stryker, recitations by the scholars, the presentation of rewards for reciting the catechism, and recitations by the primary class. The children acquitted themselves well, and the services were most pleasing.

WABASH AVENUE METHODIST.

At the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church the celebration of Children's Day was the same as in all the Methodist churches, a uniform service for the day having been arranged by the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Golden Sentence for the day was:

> I am the Vine and my Father is the Husbandman. Every branch in me that beareth not fruit He taketh away: and every branch that beareth fruit He purgeth it that it may bring forth more fruit.—John, xv., 1-2.

The motto was: "Christian Education the Great Need of the Time." The service was called "The Fruitful Vineyard." The opening hymn was "Children's Day, 1888"—words by the Rev. J. Milton Akers, music by H. F. Reddall. A Scripture lesson was read by Superintendent Watt. After responsive readings, the singing of hymns written for the occasion, and emblematic concert exercises, there was an address by Gordon Ramsey, a scholar. More hymns were sung, and Superintendent Watt, the pastor, the Rev. R. W. Bland, and others made five-minute addresses appropriate to the occasion. After the benediction by the pastor the potted flowers with which the pulpit and platform were decorated were distributed among the 130 children of the Sunday school.

AT THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

"It was a wonderful Children's Day," so sang the little tots of the infant class at the Children's Day's exercises at the Second Baptist Church yesterday afternoon. All the children from far and near were there; those who belonged to the school sat in the front rows and threw pitying looks at the less fortunate children who sat in the gallery or in the rear and whose only share in the exercises was to clap their hands at the end of each song or recitation. A wee toddling chit made a pretty curtsey before the audience when the infant class had left the stage. It was little Gracie Byrne. She had a whole recitation to herself. But the good folks present had only eyes for the golden curls and sweet little dimpled cheeks and missed the charming little verse the baby was reciting.

Then Dr. Henson told children's stories—how little boys and girls are not all Jesus' lambs. Of course not. How could they be lambs? he asked, "for lambs grow up to be what?"

"Sheep," answered a dozen childish voices.

"If you are not lambs, then what are you?" inquired the doctor.

"Kids," piped out a young Huckleberry Finn.

"Right, my boy," said the preacher, whereupon, seeing that the answer was taken good-naturedly, all the good people and the little children laughed.

After that the doctor told how kids grew up to be goats, and on the last day the goats are separated from the sheep, by which, he told them, was meant the good people from the bad. To show how people can be made good he told a funny story all about a little pig. So long as it possessed a pig's heart it would pay no attention to its master who wanted to bring it up to cleanliness. He tied ribbons around its neck and a little bell to its tail, but all to no purpose. A mud-hole was a greater attraction for little piggy than all this finery. One day a fairy took pity on the unfortunate pig and took out its heart, replacing it with a lamb's heart, after which it behaved itself like a lamb. So you see what we want if we desire to be good Jesus' lambs—what is it?

"Lambs' hearts," chorused the juvenile audience.

After some more singing and a recitation the pastor, Dr. Lawrence, spoke a short time, but the little folks didn't enjoy him half as well as Dr. Henson. The final piece on the program was a collection by the infant-class graduates, in which everybody gave something. Then all repeated the Lord's Prayer and the exercises for 1888 were over.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH EXERCISES.

Children's Day was prettily celebrated in Plymouth Church, Michigan avenue, near Twenty-sixth street. The Sunday school is of imposing size, the total enrollment of officers, teachers, and scholars being 741. As the celebration took the place of the regular morning church services the church was well filled. The pulpit platform and choir gallery were handsomely decorated with foliage, plants, and potted flowers, and a large floral piece, "Faith," occupied the place of honor. After the regular exercises in the Sunday-school room the scholars marched by classes into the church. The entire body of the church was given up to them, and the presence of so many children was a pretty sight, many of the girls being clad in white dresses. The pastor, the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, preached an appropriate sermon on "Character Building." At the close of the exercises there was a distribution of flowers to the children of the Sunday school.

AT OTHER CHURCHES.

When Sunday school was finished yesterday the children of the Third Presbyterian Church School, the Erie Street Mission School, and the Foster Mission School assembled in the Third Presbyterian Church to witness the Children's Day exercises. At the back of the preacher's platform a small ship was erected. It was the Gospel Temperance Ship, and was fitted up by the scholars of the Home School. The singing and recitations of the children of the different schools were exceedingly well done, and it would be unfair to praise one more than another when all were so excellent.

At the First Presbyterian Church yesterday morning the Rev. John H. Barrows preached a sermon specially intended, as he said, for children between the ages of 7 and 70. The church was crowded. His topic was "Historic Johns." The text was taken from the words of John, i., 6.

At the New England Congregational Church there was no special program for the occasion, but the services were arranged especially for children. They did not march in together, but the first few rows were reserved for them, and as fast as they came they filled them. The Rev. Arthur Little, the pastor, conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. Noah Porter, who made the invocation. There was singing and then a brief address by Miss Hance, a missionary from Zululand. The Rev. Arthur Little also made a short address.

SOLDIER BOYS ATTEND SERVICE.

Marching in Full Dress to Unity Church on Dearborn Avenue.

The First Regiment, I. N. G., attended service at Unity Church yesterday afternoon. It formed in the armory a little after 2 o'clock in full dress but without arms, and waited for the skies to clear. Just about the time for the column to start the rain began to fall, and for a few minutes it was a question as to whether they would go at all. However, the officers gathered in the doorway and, in true signal-service style, predicted that the storm would pass over. It did, but it came back again. However, the regiment did not bargain for that, and when the storm first cleared away the order was given to start.

The crowd that had waited outside during all the rain was finally rewarded by the appearance of the Elgin Band, followed by the First Regiment drum and bugle corps. They formed at the corner of Jackson street and Wabash avenue and waited until the regiment itself began to march out. Col. Knox came first, but he stopped at the door to see how the boys marched out. Next came the staff officers and then the companies. They presented a fine sight. They were without arms, of course, and marched in excellent form. The company and platoon lines presented an excellent front, even and well drilled. It attracted a great deal of attention as it passed along the streets.

The Elgin band, which, by the way, is to play for the Republican Convention, furnished excellent music. It was forty-three pieces strong, and was supplemented by the drum and bugle corps of the regiment. When the band was not playing the drum or bugle corps was.

The route lay up Wabash avenue, from Jackson to Monroe streets, along Monroe to Dearborn, to Washington, to Clark, to Illinois, to Dearborn avenue, and north to the church. All along the line of march the street was lined with people, and when they arrived at the church the building was crowded. Every seat, except those reserved for the regiment, was occupied. The men marched in, coming down both aisles simultaneously. At the fifth row they paused and filed into the seats until the body of the church was filled. The bugle and drum corps occupied the first rows, and the band took their places in the gallery.

The service began with an organ voluntary by Harrison Wilde, followed by a hymn sung by the whole congregation. It was followed by prayer by the Rev. T. G. Milsted, patriotic in its nature. That was followed by another hymn, reading of the Scripture by the pastor, a selection by the band, and then a sermon by the Chaplain, Dr. H. W. Thomas. He chose his text from St. John, 4-28:

> Other men labor and we are entered into their labors.

On this topic he delivered a brief but interesting address on the work of man in this world, both military and civil. Afterward there was the march back to the armory, and then the "Break ranks."

THE SUNDAY-CLOSING MOVEMENT.

Action at a Meeting Yesterday—Want No Sunday Mail or Trains.

About 100 men and women attended a mass-meeting in the interest of Sunday closing yesterday afternoon at Clark and Kinzie streets. It was held by the United Clerks' Assembly, Knights of Labor. The Rev. Wilbur C. Crafts of New York addressed the meeting. He said the Government ought to be petitioned to stop Sunday work in the military and postal service. The Government is the largest employer, and so long as letters are carried to business-men Sundays it was not rational to compel the business-men to quit work. The inter-State Sunday trains are not works of mercy or necessity. A half a million men work every Sunday. The Sunday-closing movement started four years ago, and 1,000,000 signatures had been given to petitions in favor of it. He urged labor organizations to take action in the matter. General Worthy Foreman Griffiths of the Knights of Labor said: "I have known men who have never seen their children awake for weeks and weeks. They were in bed when they left for work in the morning and in bed when they returned at night. Never a chance to see their children by God's sunlight." The Rev. W. H. Crawford of the Fulton Avenue Methodist Church, Chairman; T. Z. Meggerrell, Mr. Sullivan, and others spoke on the question. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we indorse the petition to Congress asking it to stop Sunday work in its mail and military service and in inter-State commerce.

Resolved, That we hereby ask our State Legislature to enact a six-day law, forbidding any one to hire another or to be hired for more than six days in one week, except in domestic service and in the care of the sick, in order to insure those employed in work which law or custom allows on Sunday some other rest day.

Resolved, That we ask all other labor organizations to join us in working for these reforms.

WHOSE HAND HELD THE KNIFE?

Mysterious Death of a Postal Clerk in a Car with Two Other Men.

BOSTON, Mass., June 10.—[Special.]—Jerry Sinclair of Ossipee, N. H., an old railway postal clerk, running between Boston and Bangor, Me., was found in his car in a dying condition at the latter city last night. His beard and breast were covered with blood. He died immediately on his removal from the car, and the physician on a cursory examination pronounced it a case of hemorrhage. Three hours later, when the undertaker removed the clothing to embalm the body, he discovered a deep cut in the left breast just above the heart which severed an artery. The physician says death must have resulted within a minute after its infliction. The case is wrapped in mystery. Sellon and Hayes, the two clerks in the car with Sinclair, are under arrest. Sellon says he was in the forward part of the car sorting letters. Back of him a few feet two doors opened on either side of the car, and he heard Sinclair, who was standing, he thinks, in the door opposit the depot platform, say to some one: "Not by a d—d sight," and then heard him stumble over a plank in the car. He looked round and Sinclair said to him: "I feel funny," and with that fell across a pile of mail bags in the middle of the car. He thought he had fainted and started into the baggage-car for something to bring him out of the faint. Hayes says he was in the rear of the car and did not hear or see anything, but soon learned that Sinclair had fainted.

CAPTAIN AND LIEUTENANT.

Talk of Capt. Hathaway's Resignation Without Foundation.

Some little differences between the heads of the Police Department in the West Chicago Avenue District have led to reports that Capt. Hathaway, who has been on the force twenty-two years and is entitled to a pension, was about to resign, and that a petition was in circulation favoring Lieut. Steele's promotion to the captaincy. Friends of the Captain say that the entire scheme, of which these rumors are a part, is engineered by Lieut. Steele's friends, who have grown jealous of the Captain's position and want to see Steele there. It is these friends, they say, that are giving the report of Hathaway's probable resignation circulation, in order that it might have the effect of causing the Captain to vacate, and are also stirring up a constituency for Lieut. Steele. The Captain said last night that he had not resigned and that he had no such intention. He was grieved to see the Lieutenant's friends using such a method to oust him, and thought the matter would sift itself to the bottom without his interference.

GEN. SHERIDAN NO WORSE.

THE HEART TROUBLE DID NOT COME AGAIN YESTERDAY.

Doctors and Friends Somewhat Encouraged by the Fact of the Absence of a Relapse—The Patient Assists at a More Thorough Examination and Diagnosis of His Case—He Still Insists that He Will Get Well.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—[Special.]—Gen. Sheridan disappointed the doctors today. They had looked for one of his periodic attacks some time during the afternoon, and had in fact been fearful of the result. They had also arranged to have Dr. Pepper come over from Philadelphia for a twofold purpose. They wanted his advice in case of an emergency which might prove more dangerous than any heretofore encountered, and Dr. Pepper himself wished to see Gen. Sheridan under the most unfavorable conditions. Heretofore he has always been summoned just after a relapse, and when he reached Washington the doctors usually had freed the patient from his trouble. This afternoon Gen. Sheridan slept peacefully through a thunder-storm, and the moisture in the atmosphere did not seem to affect his lungs. Dr. Pepper came about 6 o'clock in the evening, and Dr. N. S. Lincoln was also called in. The symptoms of a relapse are usually foreshadowed for an hour or two, and the General's condition had been so good that it was certain the consulting doctors were not going to see him in one of his bad spells. They, however, watched beside him some time and made special inquiry about his nourishment. This is giving the attendants some trouble, as the peptonized milk has failed to assimilate and the General craves food that cannot be safely given him. His mind had been clear most of the day and when he recognized the consulting doctors he kept insisting that he was going to get well. The result of the consultation was another bulletin, which told nothing about the medical features of the case except in an indefinit way. The fact that the doctors said at least he was no worse was interpreted to mean that he was really a little better, but professional caution would, of course, prevent a positive statement to this effect. The irregularity of the respiration will be likely to continue for a good while yet. It was hardly worth while for the doctors to state that the General expressed his intention of getting well. He has done the same thing in some of his worst spells of delirium. A medical opinion as to the correctness of the General's opinion would be more weighty. The truth, though, is that Gen. Sheridan had a good day and the dreaded heart failure, which was due, did not come upon him. The grip with which he has "held his own" left him strong enough to undergo a more thorough examination than they have been able to make at any time heretofore. He stood this well and helped to diagnose his own case. What changes in treatment were agreed upon at the consultation are unknown, but it is believed that changes were made looking to strengthening the patient's recuperative powers. The General's system has become so weak that powerful medicines can no longer be given. The household was cheered up by the result of the consultation, and several of the aides and attendants went home to sleep. Later in the evening the General's coughing spells were more severe than they had been during the day, and he did not seem to expectorate so freely. His restfulness was also gone, and he wanted to know the news of the day, giving evident signs that he was likely to have a wakeful and disturbed night. These symptoms, however, did not cause alarm, as a good day has been almost always followed by a bad night.

MORE ENCOURAGEMENT.

Latest Reports from the Bedside Shows No Change.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11—1 a. m.—[Special.]—The regular midnight bulletin seemed to show that the view of the case taken after the consultation had not been altered. Though dated at 12:30 it was not given out till nearly 1 o'clock, the delay being to make sure that no unfavorable symptom developed. It stated that Gen. Sheridan had been resting comfortably, had taken nourishment, and had a good sleep. Otherwise there was no danger to record, and no further word would be given out till 9 o'clock in the morning. "It is brief, and that means it is favorable," said Col. Blunt. "If the General was worse it could not be explained in two or three sentences. We are hoping for good news, though there is no change to record." Col. Gregory and Maj. Lydecker, who had been waiting in the house, went home, somewhat cheered up by the failure to have any bad symptoms to record. Another forty-eight hours without a recurrence of the heart failure and it was thought there might be some ground for hope, though it is noticeable that in none of the bulletins have the doctors been able to say the General is regaining strength. His own cheerfulness today followed by the quietness of the night is about all there has been to go on. Before the children went to bed the General asked to have them brought in to see him, which was done. This was another of the good signs, because it has been his wish that they should not know how sick he was, and they have been in the sick room only two or three times. This evening he evidently felt greatly pleased at their presence. Notwithstanding the good omens, the doctors are convinced there is some periodicity in the General's attacks, and, though the one looked for today failed to appear, they will not be surprised if there is a recurrence in the next twenty-four hours. Their hope is that it will not be as severe as the relapses of the past have been.

DR. PEPPER'S VIEW.

What the Philadelphia Doctor Thinks of the Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 10.—Dr. Pepper returned from Washington this evening, where he had been in accordance with a previous arrangement in consultation with Gen. Sheridan's physicians. To a reporter he said: "The bulletin issued just after our consultation represents accurately the General's condition. On the whole his chances of restoration to comparative health seem greater now than at any previous time. The most satisfactory feature is the improvement in the heart's action. Not only has it been sustained for four days without any spell of failure, but its force is slowly increasing, so that its cavities are better able to expel the blood with which they have been so terribly overdistended. If this improvement is sustained a few days longer it will naturally hasten the disappearance of the secondary congestions which have been so troublesome. These are already subsiding. Gen. Sheridan's patience and courageous determination are as great as possible. There is certainly a good fighting chance, and every point is being attended to; but every one of experience knows what unexpected and dangerous turns may be taken in such cases. Another consultation will be held next Sunday afternoon unless some change in the symptoms seems to render it desirable sooner."

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Bulletins Issued and Statements Made by the Doctors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—The following bulletin was issued at 9:30 a. m.:

> Gen. Sheridan passed a quiet night after the date of the last bulletin. He was occasionally disturbed by a cough, which was not distressing. At this time his pulse is 108 and his respiration 38.
>
> R. M. O'REILLY,
> CHARLES B. BYRNE,
> HENRY C. YARROW.

At 12:35 o'clock Gen. Sheridan's condition was reported substantially unchanged since the last bulletin.

Dr. Pepper arrived from Philadelphia at 5:50 this afternoon, and was immediately joined by Dr. Lincoln and the other physicians interested in the case. A consultation was held and the following was issued:

> 7 p. m.—Gen. Sheridan's condition continues at least as favorable as it has been for three days past. The respiration is still irregular. The cough and expectoration are less. The heart action is improved. The nervous force holds out well and his mind is clear. There is no present indication of any serious complications impending. His appearance is better, and he expresses himself as feeling hopeful of recovery.
>
> WILLIAM PEPPER,
> N. S. LINCOLN,
> R. M. O'REILLY,
> W. MATTHEWS,
> C. B. BYRNE,
> H. C. YARROW.

At 12:30 o'clock a. m. the following was issued:

> Gen. Sheridan has been resting comfortably for the whole period since the last bulletin was issued. He has taken nourishment and has had good sleep. There is no change to record.
>
> O'REILLY,
> MATTHEWS,
> BYRNE.

The doctors found today that there was extensive trouble of the mitral valves of the heart, and that owing to a change in their structure they did not fully close the aperture and thus allowed blood to be forced back into the heart. This trouble was ascertained positively, and the rushing of the blood back into the heart could be distinctly heard. It was thought that the aortic orifice might also be diseased, but the General's breathing was still too heavy to allow this to be definitly determined. It is stated, however, that the disease of the heart is not such as to entirely preclude hope of the General's recovery. The liver was also examined, and it was found to be of larger size than it was feared might be the case. Albumen and calculi were found in the kidneys, but as they have been acting quite freely it was not thought that they are seriously affected. The examination of the heart, liver, and kidneys showed that those organs, while diseased more or less, were still capable of sustaining life, and that the General might, if he once fully recovered, live for an indefinit period by taking good care of himself, avoiding excitement and carefully dieting himself.

It was also found that the congestion in the lungs had cleared up to a great extent. The stomach is delicate, and the General has for a long time been dyspeptic, but he is perfectly able to assimilate the quart of peptonized milk which is given him daily, and this is capable of keeping his strength up until he rallies sufficiently to partake of more substantial food. On the whole, it can be said that the consultation was of an encouraging nature.

SPENT THE DAY IN THE WOODS.

Picknickers Have a Gay Time Among the Trees and Flowers.

The iron-molders and their friends indulged in a picnic at Custer Park yesterday. The threatening weather of the early morning did not prevent the complete success of the annual picnic. Eleven passenger coaches crowded to the platforms pulled out of the Dearborn Station at 10:30 o'clock to the lively strains of a band. Custer Park is a large grove on the Wabash Road about fifty miles from the city. The trip to the grove was made without incident, and shortly after noon nearly 1,000 hungry picknickers poured out of the cars and spread themselves over the grove. Dinner parties were quickly formed and full justice done to the contents of the ample lunch-baskets. The iron-molders went out in the country for a good time, and did not mar the jollity of the occasion by indulging in any prosy attempts at speech-making. Two picked nines had a game of ball with a score so large and plays so complicated that an accurate description would not be believed. The game came to an abrupt and sensational end when a brawny molder caught an in-shoot on the end of his bat and knocked the ball out of the State. At least the ball was never discovered. The ever-present gambler with his wheel of fortune was on hand, but did not do a thriving business. The picnic passed off without any disagreeable incidents, and a tired but refreshed crowd landed safe at the depot at 9 o'clock in the evening. The proceeds, which will amount to several hundred dollars, go into the treasury of the Iron-Molders' Union No. 239.

The Altenheim Association gave an enjoyable picnic yesterday at their regular picnic grounds in Altenheim, a station on the Wisconsin Central. Music, dancing, lunch, and refreshments, combined with a fine day, made the picnic a success.

The Butcher Clerks' Association held a largely attended picnic at Cedar Lake. The lake never looked prettier than it did yesterday, and what was better the fish were in a mood to be caught. Several large strings of black and silver bass were caught and proudly exhibited by the lucky fishers. The picknickers reached the city at 9:30 last night.

BRINGING THE UNION PACIFIC TO TERMS.

Nebraska's Attorney-General Forces the Road to a Compromise.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 10.—[Special.]—The injunction cases brought by the Union Pacific Railroad and granted by United States Judge Dundy, restraining the State Board of Transportation from interfering with or attempting to regulate rates on the plea that the road was beyond State control and only subject to Federal jurisdiction, have been dismissed by the road. This somewhat remarkable change has been brought about by the Attorney-General of the State, who, when the restraining order was granted, investigated and found that the road had been exercising the right of eminent domain in the State and had acquired over $3,000,000 worth of shop, track, and yard room at Omaha through condemnation proceedings. As the Constitution expressly forbids foreign corporations doing this, and as the Union Pacific claimed to be beyond the pale of the State, the Attorney-General was preparing, through quo-warranto proceedings, to take from them the property unlawfully acquired. This has led the road to its change of front, and caused it in advance of the Nelson bill and Dorsey amendments in Congress to place itself in line preparatory to recognizing State control. In a similar case in Kansas in 1885 the Union Pacific entered into stipulation with that State to subject itself to State control, and like stipulations, it is expected, will pass between the road and the State of Nebraska.

KYRLE BELLEW WILL NOT MARRY.

Which Must Be Sad News to Many Love-Lorn Damsels.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—Mr. Kyrle Bellew, who has been Mrs. Potter's leading man throughout the season, will sail for England Wednesday on the steamship Aller. He said tonight that he would not return until September. He will not play in England unless it is in one of the new pieces which Mrs. Potter will also produce next season.

"I would like to say a word," said Mr. Bellew, "concerning a subject that I have hitherto refused to discuss in the newspapers, and that is about the divorce that has been just granted me from my wife. Despite all reports to the contrary, I have no intention of marrying again, and the stories coupling my name with those of two ladies have been gross misrepresentations."

Mr. Bellew will go to his residence at Hampton, on the Thames River, where he keeps up quite an establishment. His summer pastime is in yachting and he is the owner of one of the crack English fifty-ton cutters.

A WOMAN'S SWEET FACE.

IT DISARMED A CROWD OF NOISY SCOFFERS.

Scenes at the Opening of Salvation Army Quarters on South State Street—Toughs Who Came to "Break Up the Show" Remained to Listen in Respectful Silence—The Songs and Exhortations—The Youngest Soldier in the Army.

A woman with a sweet face, a sweeter voice, and accents singularly pure and pleasant to the ear disarmed the crowd that came to scoff.

"It's the Salvation Army," they had said to each other, and, the object of the meeting being, therefore, the trivial one of saving men's souls, they had no scruple about breaking it up. So they gathered noisily about the door while some entered, commenting with loud voices:

"Get onto the poke bonnets."

"Look at his giblets in the red jersey."

But the woman with the sweet face and voice was standing at the front of the platform, and they suddenly became quiet when she sang alone:

Down at the cross where my Savior died,
Down where for cleansing from sin I cried;
There to my heart was the blood applied.
Glory to His name.

The rough voices of the soldiers as they joined in the chorus were not so pleasant, but the words, pronounced with wonderful appreciation of their meaning, commanded quiet attention:

Glory to His name, Glory to His name!
Now to my heart is the blood applied,
Glory to His name!

When the song was ended the scoffers seemed to have lost their desire to create a disturbance. Those of them who did not accept invitations to be seated stood quietly near the door.

The services began at 3 p. m. yesterday, and were in informal dedication of the new quarters of the South Side Corps of the Salvation Army at No. 2971 State street. The locality is rough, the small hall rude, and its furniture of the most primitive. The floor was covered with fresh sawdust.

"We want to attract the outcasts of society," said Maj. Evans, a young man with a splendid, deep, ringing voice—"the drunkards who have ceased to hope for redemption, the women of the streets, the abandoned and wretched of every description. We welcome them here warmly. They have no heart to enter finer churches to hear the word of salvation; but here they may come, sit on these rough, penitential forms, kneel in the sawdust on the floor, and feel at home. Thank God, hundreds of them are happy and prosperous today who two years or a twelvemonth ago were drunken, abandoned, and hopeless."

On a front form, in its mother's lap, lay the youngest soldier among the Salvation hosts of Chicago. He is a good soldier, aged two and a half months. He cannot yet bear arms, but demonstrated his appreciation of perfect discipline by sleeping soundly through the opening discordant blare of three cornets and a double-bass, horribly out of tune, that was enough to have awakened the dead. To such an accompaniment the opening hymn of the meeting was sung. It was sung spiritedly, with a stamping of feet and a clapping of hands, while the brass instruments, each on a different and totally unrelated key, poured into the street such a volume of sound as never proceeds from another source. It was successful in its object—to collect a congregation. Then the cornets and double-bass were put away, the remaining hymns in the service being sung without other accompaniment than that of Maj. Evans' concertina. When they knelt for "a season of prayer"—the Major and the sweet-voiced sister kneeling side by side at the front of the platform—the officer still held his instrument in his hands. The reason became obvious. No dragging of the service is permitted. Before the last words of a prayer were out of the mouth of a soldier in the midst of the congregation, the concertina sounded a note and the sweet-voiced sister, still on her knees, sang the tender melody:

Through the valley of the shadow I must go.

Then springing from their knees and marking time with feet, hands, and body they sang joyfully, as though assured of the fact:

There's a light in the valley, there's a light in the valley.
There's a light in the valley for me;
So what evil should I fear
While my Shepherd is so near?
There's a light in the valley for me.

The services of exhortation, personal testimony, and prayer mingled with frequent singing. It was noisy and often uncouth, but the scoffers were silenced, and the soldier of two and a half months slept soundly to the end.

THE HYDE PARK SUICIDE.

Result of the Post-Mortem and Inquest Held Yesterday.

Deputy Coroner McSwain visited Hyde Park yesterday afternoon and held an inquest and post-mortem examination on the remains of Miss Alice Palmer, the young girl whose body was found in Lake Michigan, at the foot of Sixty-second street, Friday evening. The following composed the jury: B. F. Fly, John Burns, W. B. Hamilton, Thomas Phalan, William Kingsley, and the Coroner's clerk. J. A. Bartlett testified that Miss Palmer started to go to her home at Chatsworth Thursday, but missed the train. At times fits of despondency would come suddenly upon her, and for awhile she would say but little to any one. When asked what was the cause of her trouble she replied that she was not doing well in her studies and could not graduate with her class. "The only explanation I can give of her act," said Mr. Bartlett, "is that she felt, and without just cause, I am sure, that she was behind in her school work, and hated to go home and tell her folks and her girl and boy friends. I am certain there was no love affair at the bottom of it." L. Curtis, the uncle, stated that the girl left home for school last October, and that the family had received encouraging news from her at frequent intervals. In one or two of her last letters she stated that she was not doing well in her studies, and had determined to go home. She was sensitive, and had evidently disliked coming home to tell the folks. He thought the girl committed the act while temporarily out of her mind. Drs. Horace P. Stebbins, Health officer of Hyde Park, and C. H. Lovell of No. 6058 Wentworth avenue testified as to the result of the post-mortem examination. Their testimony was that there were no marks of violence; that the body was in a perfectly natural condition, and that there was every evidence of virginity. The jury deliberated but a moment and then returned the following verdict: "Death from suicide by drowning while despondent."

The remains were at once delivered to the relatives. The funeral will be held at Chatsworth Tuesday and burial will take place at Fairbury, Ill.

MORMONS BUYING MEXICAN LAND.

One Sale of 400,000 Acres for $500,000 About Negotiated.

EL PASO, Tex., June 10.—[Special.]—Solon Humphreys of New York, for himself and his associates, has about closed here an important deal for the sale of 400,000 acres of land in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, to Andrew J. Stewart and George M. Brown of Salt Lake City, agents of the Mormon Church of Latter-Day Saints, for colonization purposes. This sale is a portion of the Dorralitos grant, and will leave the syndicate 800,000 acres, with valuable silver mines and large herds of cattle, sheep, and goats. The purchase money aggregates $500,000. Mr. Humphreys leaves here tomorrow for New York. This hacienda was purchased by Mr. Humphreys and others several years ago for $300,000.

A LITTLE EPISODE AT THE CLUB.

Congressman Adams Has a Spirited Argument with a New York Politician.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—"You are a traitor and a spy!"

This is what made the air blue in the New Amsterdam Club last night. At the time this exclamation was made the reception room was nearly filled with club members discussing the St. Louis Convention. Those who had just got back were telling the stay-at-homes all about it, and a general love-feast was going on. Still, there was an undercurrent of dissatisfaction shown over the way Tammany had triumphed over the County Democracy. Among those loudest in the talk were several who were merely guests of the club. The talk warmed up to an argument between two gentlemen, both of whom had been invited to the club by members. One of the gentlemen was a local politician of some prominence. He was once an excise inspector. The other gentleman is an Illinois Congressman. Tammany's victory over the County Democracy was a thorn in the flesh of the local politician, who, if not a member of the New Amsterdam Club, is a lively member of the County Democracy. It made him easily nettled, and the first thing the crowd knew the air was red, white, and blue with epithets like "liar," "spy," "sneak," and "traitor." The Illinois Congressman let out with his terrible right and a give-and-take battle lasted until the bystanders had sufficiently recovered from their surprise to rush in between the two gladiators. Both gentlemen seemed disposed to go in for another round, but their friends dragged them off to their corners. Members of the club were to all appearances entirely ignorant yesterday that any disturbance had occurred there. An outsider, who states that he got the information from one of the members present during the affair, said to a reporter tonight: "Bartholomew Buckley of the Second Assembly District was invited to the club by a member. He had some words with Congressman Adams of Chicago, calling him a spy and a traitor. The battle was a brief one, and I don't believe either of the gentlemen cares to renew it."

SOCIALISTIC SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

A Scheme for the Propagation of Free-Thought Ideas.

About fifty German Socialists, including Christensen, the editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, and delegates from the Aurora and Fortschritt Turnvereins and the Workingmen's Debating Club of the West Side, met at No. 636 Milwaukee avenue yesterday afternoon to organize a non-sectarian Sunday-school. The object of this school will be to train the minds of the youth to do their own thinking. Paul Grottkau, the Milwaukee Socialist, in a fifteen-minute harangue impressed upon his audience the necessity for educating the youth to free themselves and their minds from the superstitions caught from the so-called religious Sunday-schools of the day and the social system. Editor Christensen spoke of the school from a pedagogic standpoint. He dissected the Bible through and through, and endeavored to show that the teachings of the Old Testament did not influence the youth to good deeds, but rather debased his mind by encouraging rapine, theft, and vice of many sorts. He scorned the idea of a man of today obeying a God who bade him offer his son, as did the God of Abraham of old, as a vicarious sacrifice. He believed in "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth."

This evening the officers of this new Sunday-school are to be elected by the joint meeting of the committees of the different turnvereins. M. Mohnen, E. S. Menser, and Victor Clermont are the committee of the Workingmen's Club; Carl Plum, Carl Cobelli, and Carl Newman of the Aurora Turnverein; Justice Engelhardt and Mr. Ray of the Fortschritt Verein.

FRIGHTENED OUT OF HIS WITS.

A Nebraska Man Goes Crazy While Imbedded in a Quicksand.

BENKLEMAN, Neb., June 10.—[Special.]—Edwin Bowers, a demented stranger, had a peculiar experience yesterday, and one that came near ending his existence. Along the banks of the Republican River near here are great beds of treacherous quicksands. A farmer coming to town this morning discovered a man fast in a bed and slowly sinking out of sight. After a hard effort, during which the half-buried Bowers fought fiercely, he succeeded in rescuing him. When on terra firma the man was unable to give an account of himself, and had to be forcibly restrained from again plunging into the treacherous pool. Apparently his terrible experience had shattered his mind. From papers found on his person it appears his name is Edwin Bowers and he has friends in Wano, Kas. He is about 30 years of age. He was brought to town and is now in care of the authorities. In a leather belt about his body he carried about $1,000 in currency.

SWINDLED ALL HIS FRIENDS.

Some of the Tricks of the Missing Montana Postmaster.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., June 10.—McBride, the defaulting Postmaster, has not yet been apprehended. His defalcations will reach $600 to $700. He was formerly connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad office here. He has left his young wife to shift for herself, and has probably gone to Canada. He was treasurer of the Knights of Labor, and is short to that order $300. He stopped at Helena, and is said to have paid all his bills by giving his personal check on the bank of this place, having no funds to meet them.

A TAMMANY DELEGATE DISAPPEARS.

He Went to St. Louis and Has Not Been Seen Since.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 10.—Dennis McGinty, a leading member of Tammany Hall, disappeared soon after the members of the organization arrived in this city for the convention, and has not since been heard of. On arriving home and not finding any trace of him his friends became alarmed and notified the St. Louis police. A thorough search was instigated, but no trace of the missing man has been found.

Not Pleased with the Bishop.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The Rt.-Rev. Bishop McLaren of Chicago spent yesterday at the graduating exercises of St. Agatha's School here, and today with the rector of St. Paul's Church. The Rev. F. W. Clampett, rector of Christ's Church, the society lately formed of low church seceders from St. Paul's, sent a cordial invitation to the Chicago Bishop to come around and see him and his church in the evening at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. No response was received, and this has given the Christ Church people great offense. After service this evening they discussed the matter quite warmly in groups and considered it a slight upon them. Bishop McLaren told a friend that his reason for not going was simply on account of his having promised to give the day to the church and people of St. Paul's.

Jay Gould Starts South.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 10.—[Special.]—Jay Gould was whirled surreptitiously through the city tonight, and is now bowling along over the Iron Mountain. He is inspecting the road and a physician is constantly inspecting him. General-Manager S. H. H. Clark met him here and accompanied him South. The branch of the Iron Mountain to Memphis is the attraction that took him South.

No License in Monticello.

MONTICELLO, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The license or no license question has at last been settled by the City Council rejecting the offer of $2,500 from Mr. J. S. Campbell for the exclusive right to sell liquor in Monticello for one year. The Council and the people are against the liquor traffic.

AN INDIGNANT HUSBAND.

ANOTHER HATCH-SCOFIELD CASE DEVELOPS IN NEW YORK.

An Old Gentleman Giving His Name as James Brown Potter, Being Arrested for Blackmail, Tells a Sensational Story Charging His Employer with Grave Delinquencies—The Case Will Be Investigated.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—A case was brought into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station at a few minutes past midnight this morning the circumstances of which savor somewhat of those which surrounded the Hatch mystery of a few weeks ago. Policeman Lang had for a prisoner an old man who gave his name as James Brown Potter and his residence as No. 50 East Fourteenth street. He was charged by Mr. Burnham Rigby, the artist, of Rigby & Granger, No. 31 Union square, with obtaining money under false pretenses, breach of trust, and attempted blackmail. The first two charges Mr. Rigby explained by saying that Mr. Potter had sold two crayon sketches for $38 and had neglected to turn in the cash. The pictures he had sold to a Mr. McAuliffe, and the latter gentleman, Mr. Rigby, said would appear in court in the morning as a witness for the complainant.

On the charge of blackmail Mr. Rigby was reticent, refusing to say anything further. Mr. Potter, however, was more communicative and said: "I have a young and beautiful wife and she is the direct cause of this arrest. She wants me put out of the way. I met and married her about a year ago. I was drunk one night and went into the Haymarket at Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street. There I met Carrie Reynolds, and before morning she was Mrs. James Brown Potter. She has led me a dog's life ever since, and two weeks ago I left her. I have been selling pictures for Rigby & Granger for a long time, and as it was hard to get any money from them I have always used the money I collected to pay myself. They never objected to the arrangement. I have had suspicions of my wife and Rigby for a long time, but had no idea that they were together when I went to No. 31 Union square. Mr. Rigby refused to admit me to his apartments and then I became suspicious. When the policeman came up-stairs I got rattled and ran away, but he caught me."

Mr. Rigby said that the whole thing was an attempt to play the Scofield-Hatch racket on him. He said: "First the wife came in to see me about a charge of abandonment she proposed to bring against her husband. I suspected that she would be followed by Potter, so I told the policeman on that post to hang around, as there might be trouble. I shall bring up the attempted blackmail charge in court tomorrow morning. The man has robbed me continually, and I have a letter from him confessing and telling me that he had purchased a revolver and was going to blow his brains out. The man is an infamous liar. I shall press the charge of robbery against him in the morning at court and send him up."

Policeman Lang said he was told by Mr. Rigby that there would be trouble in their neighborhood, and had been close by when called upon. He had a sharp run after the prisoner across the square, but had caught him.

A RIVER STEAMER SINKS.

Five Hundred United States Soldiers Escape Without Injury.

OMAHA, Neb., June 10.—[Special.]—About 9 o'clock this evening the steamer Gen. Terry, having on board about 500 men and officers of the Fifth United States Infantry, sunk in the Missouri River one-half mile below the Union Pacific bridge, close to the Omaha shore, in seven feet of water. The steamer started on the trip down and met with an obstruction just above the bridge in the shape of an old pier, which stove a huge hole in her left side. She commenced to fill rapidly and drifted to the point stated before she sunk. All the soldiers and officers with their wives and families reached the shore in safety. The damage sustained will amount to $25,000, as the furniture, trunks, fine clothing, and jewelry of the officers and their wives were stowed in the hold and are thoroughly saturated. The Gen. Terry, in company with the steamer Helena of Omaha, arrived here this morning from Bismarck, Dak., with the Fifth Infantry on board, in command of Lieut.-Col. Corcoran, bound for Texas. The Helena will continue the journey alone down the river, while the people on the sunken steamer will proceed to their destination by rail. Immediate steps will be taken to raise the Gen. Terry.

LIVES LOST IN A DEATH-TRAP.

Three People Burned and Two Injured in a Tenement-House Fire.

LOWELL, Mass., June 10.—A tenement-house burned here tonight, and it was found after the fire that three of the inmates had perished in the flames. The dead are:

EUGENIA VALLERAND, aged 18.
PETER VALLERAND, aged 8.
DELIA VALLERAND, 5.

Another of the family and another occupant named Boisvert were fatally hurt. The house was a death-trap.

WALT WHITMAN SICK.

The Well-Known American Poet Ill at His Home in Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 10.—[Special.]—Walt Whitman, the good gray poet, is again seriously ill. He has for several years past been in failing health and is now nearly blind.

Our State Soldier Boys.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The Third Regiment of the Illinois National Guard has taken the place at Camp Lincoln made vacant by the departure of the Second yesterday morning. Col. Thomas G. Lawler of Rockford is in command. The entire strength of the command is 293 men, with the Forest City Band of Rockford as the regimental band. The only camp duty today was the mere necessary routine. Religious services occurred at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. W. F. Clampitt of Springfield acting as chaplain. The attendance of citizens was large.

Stabbed at a Wedding Party.

WAUSAU, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—William Husing and Fred Gaulke became involved in an altercation at a wedding party four miles from this city early this morning. Husing stabbed Gaulke in the shoulder and cut the arteries of his wrist. When a physician was called Gaulke had almost bled to death, and he is not expected to live. Husing has not yet been arrested.

Thirty Thousand Knights.

CINCINNATI, O., June 10.—Only a few advance guards of the Knights of Pythias have arrived here. Private telegrams announce great numbers coming tomorrow. It is expected that 30,000 uniformed Knights will march in the procession. It is expected 60,000 people will be here.

A Huge Elevator for Gladstone, Mich.

GLADSTONE, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—The officials of the Soo Road and the Atlantic Elevator Company were here yesterday by a special train. The object of their visit was to select a site for a grain elevator which will have capacity for a million bushels and will be built at once.

Stricken with Paralysis.

OSHKOSH, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—Earl P. Finch, a prominent lawyer and ex-Speaker of the Assembly, suffered a stroke of paralysis this evening as he was about to retire and is in a critical condition. The doctors say that he cannot recover.

Dropped Dead in the Post-Office.

CREIGHTON, Neb., June 10.—[Special.]—Frank D. Mills of the real-estate firm of E. A. Mills & Co. dropped dead at the post-office door last night of heart disease. He was 26 years old, and was on the eve of marriage.

ANOTHER MAN RESIGNS.

RUMORS OF FURTHER CHANGES IN THE GERMAN CABINET.

Bismarck and the Emperor Hold a Long Consultation—Dr. Maturin Has Not Been Converted to the Catholic Church—Official Reports Upon the German Emperor's Condition—Miscellaneous Foreign News.

BERLIN, June 10.—Emperor Frederick had a long interview with Prince Bismarck this afternoon concerning the Prussian Ministerial crisis, which is still unsettled.

It is rumored that another Cabinet Minister has resigned, and that Count von Münster will be recalled from the German Embassy at Paris.

HE IS NOT A CATHOLIC.

Denial of the Rumor that Dr. Maturin Had Gone Over to Rome.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, June 10.—A few days ago a special cable dispatch from New York announced that the Rev. Mr. Maturin, rector of the Episcopal Church of St. Clement, Philadelphia, had joined the Church of Rome. Hearing that he was in England, I today visited the Society of St. John in Cowly, not far from Oxford, where he was said to be a guest. St. John's is a small, unpretentous, red brick building on the High road. Entering it, I found the corridors and rooms filled with carvings and paintings illustrative of ecclesiastical history. I was cordially received by the Rev. W. R. Benson, founder and head of the society. His clean-shaven face, sedate expression, and flowing black robe presented rather a medieval, clerical aspect. "And so rumor in America hath it that Father Maturin has gone over to Rome," he said, smiling. "Well, you may contradict it. What's more, he has no idea of going over. He is simply in England on a six months' holiday, and at the end of that time will return. He came here for his holiday simply because this was his home before he went across the Atlantic. At present Mr. Maturin is away on a visit to friends. We here belong to the Established Church and are under the Bishop of Pennsylvania. It is true that we call each other father here and are perhaps somewhat ritualistic. It may interest the congregation of St. Clement to know that their shepherd is going on well, and that he will be laboring among them again shortly. I don't wonder that they miss him, for he is a fine fellow and one of the most powerful preachers that I ever heard."

AMERICAN WHEELMEN.

Our Bicyclists Given a Royal Welcome at Berlin.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

BERLIN, June 10.—The American bicycle team received an enthusiastic welcome in Berlin today. They were driven in a barouche from the Kaiser's palace in Unter den Linden to the Brandenburg gate, escorted by the representatives of all the cyclist clubs in Germany. Altogether there were 3,000 bicycles and tricycles in the procession. Temple this afternoon won the 2,000 metres race in 3:19, beating the best record ever made on the Continent. Ten thousand persons witnessed the race, cheering the American winner heartily. The amateur bicycle championship of Europe was won by Lerr of Frankfort against eleven competitors. The second prize fell to W. E. Crist of Washington, D. C. The American Club sent to the Emperor a bouquet of roses and other fragrant flowers made up in the form of a tricycle.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

An Official Bulletin Discusses the German Emperor's Condition.

BERLIN, June 10.—An official bulletin concerning the Emperor's condition says that during the last few days the Emperor has had slight difficulty in swallowing, which, however, has not affected his general health.

Saturday evening the Emperor conferred with Minister Friedberg. He passed a good night last night. He rose at 10 a. m. today, went into the park, and, after an interview with Count Radolinski and Prince Bismarck, drove with the Empress and daughters and Dr. Mackenzie to Bornstedt. The Emperor's disquieting symptoms have almost entirely disappeared.

The *Post* states that the new canula in the Emperor's throat is provided with an attachment with which to introduce air into the lungs by means of a compressible ball in the event of difficulty in breathing.

Dr. Mackenzie today presented to the Empress Dr. Mygind of Denmark, the translator of Dr. Mackenzie's books. The Empress conversed with both physicians regarding the Emperor, and asked Dr. Mygind to convey her greetings to the Danish royal family.

The Empress has returned to Berlin from the Vistula flood district. Her journey was one of triumphal progress.

Americans in Bologna.

ROME, June 10.—Bologna is crowded with visitors and the whole town is en fête in honor of the celebration at the university in that place. Eighty-one universities are represented by 160 professors, nine of whom are Americans. The visitors were given a hearty reception by the students at noon today in the quadrangle. Several speeches were made which were received with enthusiasm.

New Egyptian Ministers.

CAIRO, June 10.—A new Ministry has been formed, as follows:

Riaz Pacha, President of the Council, Minister of the Interior, and Minister of Finance.
Fazri Pacha, Minister of Justice.
Fehmi Pacha, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Omar Lufti Pacha, Minister of War.
Zeci Bey, Minister of Public Works.
Ali Moubarek Pacha, Minister of Education.

Talks About Peace.

PESTH, June 10.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, in receiving the delegations, said he was satisfied with the amicable relations existing between Austria and the Powers. The great military credits demanded did not mean that trouble was impending; they were asked because other States had augmented their forces. He declared that he earnestly desired peace.

After attending the Emperor's reception Count Julius Andrassy tendered his resignation. He is suffering from a cystic ailment, which makes continued sitting painful.

In the speeches of the Emperor and the Presidents of the legations feeling references were made to the death of Emperor William.

Withdrawing the Compensation Clauses.

LONDON, June 10.—The Press Association is authorized to state that the compensation clauses of the County Government bill will be dropped.

Cable Notes.

Mr. Bright is making slow but satisfactory progress. He is troubled with insomnia.

The United States training-ship St. Mary sailed for Lisbon from Southampton yesterday.

The Emperor of Brazil is making excellent progress. Unfavorable weather prevents his going out of doors.

The Duchess of Edinburg has been robbed of a quantity of jewelry, the articles being stolen from her baggage between Cordova and Granada.

Phelps in Influential Company.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—There was a boom in the stock of William Walter Phelps for Vice-President tonight when it was learned that ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt had arranged a party to go to Chicago which would include the Congressman from New Jersey. Mr. Platt will leave for Chicago Thursday morning in his private car. There will be four in the party, Mrs. Platt and Miss Rachel Sherman, daughter of Gen. William T., in addition to the ex-Congressman and Mrs. Phelps. The presence of Mr. Phelps as Mr. Platt's guest on such an occasion started anew the rumor that Mr. Platt favored Mr. Phelps as the Republican nominee for Vice-President. Mr. Phelps has been one of Mr. Blaine's most intimate friends.

Speakers for the Young Democracy.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The local managers have been trying to get Henry Watterson here to speak at the Democratic State League Convention next Tuesday, but he notified them today that he could not come. Gen. Palmer, Senator Bell, and Jacob R. Creighton are expected to speak. The plans for the meeting are not well outlined, but business will commence at noon, with the expectation that it will be finished up during the afternoon.

THE KEMP-HANLAN RACE.

Details of the Australian's Victory Over the Ex-Champion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 10.—Of the great three-mile sculling race for the championship of the world between Hanlan and Kemp, which took place May 5 on the Paramatta River, New South Wales, only meagre details were received by cable. Mail advices from Australia now bring full particulars. Both men were in excellent condition, but of the two Kemp seemed best prepared for the struggle, Hanlan appearing to be somewhat excited. At the start Kemp shot ahead at a jump and obtained the lead fully half a length. After pulling half a dozen strokes the excitement was tremendous. Both men were rowing at top speed, Kemp striking forty-two and Hanlan forty-one to the minute. Hanlan soon increased his speed, and with a mighty effort drew level with Kemp in less than 200 yards from the start. Kemp now quickened his stroke, and, rowing in grand form, the Australian shot ahead like an arrow and soon led the Canadian by a quarter of a length. Up to this point the speed had been tremendous and the race a magnificent one. Hanlan and Kemp now made across for the Beacon. About this time and place claim was at first made that Hanlan had fouled his opponent. At any rate Hanlan quickened up, rowing thirty-two, and pulled down to the mile point in good style. He passed the Beacon in 6 minutes 14 seconds, and here led the Australian by a good length. Kemp, now pulling a splendid long stroke, came down upon Hanlan amid frantic shouts of applause from the thousands of on-lookers. Great excitement followed as the Australian sculler was seen to range up alongside of Hanlan. A little lower down the stream Kemp was leading by nearly half a length. He now rowed a nice even stroke. The Canadian was laboring at his work, and all his mechanical precision of movement seemed to have departed from him. Before reaching Cabarita wharf Hanlan, who was pale and perspiring freely, seemed thoroughly done up. Here the Australian had a lead of four lengths. At what is known as "One Man Wharf" Hanlan made a final effort and went up a bit. A scene of unparalleled excitement ensued at the wharf as Kemp spurted, proudly passing that structure two lengths in front of the Canadian, the Australian being received with wild enthusiasm and a continual roar of cheering from the assembled multitude. Kemp's time at "One Man Wharf" was 19:20. From this time out Kemp did as he liked, and putting on a spurt and rowing with skill and ease he shot past the winning post at "The Brothers" three clear lengths ahead of Hanlan. Time, 21:36.

The Ball-Players' Brotherhood.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The council of the Ball-Players' Brotherhood held its annual meeting at an up-town hotel today. Nothing was done outside of routine business and sensational features were absent. The delegates were: Messrs. Ward for New York, Buffinton for Philadelphia, Morris, Pittsburg; Pfeffer, Chicago; Denny, Indianapolis; and Shoch, Washington. Boston and Detroit were represented by proxy. The committee appointed last year reported that the league had not kept its faith with the players in the contract matter. The original contract was not satisfactory, but the league agreed to change it, which it has not done. The matter was laid on the table, however, for future action. Ward and Pfeffer were appointed a committee to revise the brotherhood constitution. It was also decided that a player in need could apply for aid from the brotherhood. In the future the officers of the organization will be elected by a total vote instead of by the council.

Ted Sullivan to Manage Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—Ted Sullivan, the well-known base-ball man, has been appointed manager of the Washington club, and will take charge tomorrow morning.

TRIED TO WALK THE WATER.

Boyton's Efforts with a New-Fangled Sea Shoe.

The natural amphitheatre which the lake has formed between the North avenue pier and the Centre street pier was filled yesterday afternoon with as gay a throng as ever went jaunting to the races. Small boys perched on the posts that hedge the water; small boys lined the palisade upon the bank; small boys climbed into the trees of Lincoln Park. The road was dense with carriages. Sportsmen went to bet. Young fellows went to woo. Pretty girls went to show their dresses. And black clouds rolled overhead.

The sight that everybody went to see was the sight of Paul Boyton walking on the water. Stories went around that Boyton had invented a pair of shoes that would transport him safely over the stormiest sea. Henceforth there would be no use for sailing vessels or steamers. Everybody who wanted to go to Europe would walk there. Boyton had undertaken to conquer the waves.

The betting was 100 to 1 on the waves.

Off the breakwater Boyton was dropped into the water. The waves were running high. The wind was strong. The swimmer had his suit of rubber, his paddle, his tug-boat, his rockets. But where were his shoes?

"Where are your shoes, Boyton?" cried an excited betting man.

"When are you going to walk?" cried the men on the coach-boxes.

"Walk, walk," screamed the small boys.

But Boyton would not walk. He could not walk. He found it too rough to walk. He paddled a little, sent off a rocket or two, and went aboard a tug. Capt. Boyton was disgusted.

So was the crowd.

When the tug came back to the Randolph street pier another mob had assembled. Boyton was again dropped into the water. His shoes were handed to him as he floated. They were about 4 feet long and 1½ feet deep. They were made of antelope-skin and had a hole in the centre wherein the foot fitted tightly. Boyton adjusted them and for a moment stood on the surface of the water. Then he toppled over and was held head downward, his shoes floating above him like a couple of porpoises.

The crowd had hardly understood what was happening before he was on his feet again. Then he started to skate round the tug. The shoes had a metallic arrangement which cut the water. As skates they were clumsy. They soon brought the skater to grief.

He persevered. The crowd shouted, "Who's your bootmaker?" He skated on. The crowd yelled, "Where are your dancing-pumps?" He skated on. The crowd screamed, "Die with your boots on." He skated on.

At every third step or so he had to dive. As often as he dived the party on the tug threw beer bottles and sandwiches at his retreating form. He got tired at length and was taken aboard.

"Navigation is revolutionized," he said as they undressed him. "I'll match myself against anybody, go as you please, from New York to Liverpool."

"You'll both do a good deal of diving," said his friends on the tug.

Murdered an Aged Woman.

BUCHTEL, O., June 10.—[Special.]—Friday night a terrible cutting affray, resulting in murder, occurred at Happy Hollow, a small mining town one mile from here. William Brewer, a miner, while under the influence of liquor attacked one Charles Bush with a large knife, cutting a gash six inches long across the back of his right hand. Bush's mother, who was standing near, attempted to quell the row, when Brewer grabbed her by the arm and cut three terrible gashes in the right side of her neck, one nearly severing the windpipe. Brewer was arrested yesterday and taken before 'Squire McKee of Dover Township for preliminary examination and bound over to court in the sum of $5,000 bail, which he failed to furnish, and was remanded to Athens County jail. Mrs. Bush died at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Plans of a New Trunk Line.

WABASH, Ind., June 10.—[Special.]—The New York, Mahoning & Western Road, the trunk line projected west from New York through Fort Wayne to a point on the Mississippi River, is stated to be negotiating for the right of way of the old Fort Wayne, Peoria & Galesburg Road from Fort Wayne to Galesburg, Ill. Attorneys are now said to be preparing the necessary papers, and the transfer is to be effected in a short time, though the terms are not stated. The Galesburg Company was organized four or five years ago, but for some reason the line was never begun. The officers of the Mahoning Road declare they will have the road in operation across Indiana before the close of next year.

New Circuit Judges Commissioned.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The returns are received at the office of the Secretary of State from all but four of the counties in the First Supreme Court District, and these are certainly expected within a couple of days. The entire vote from the Thirteenth Judical Circuit having been received the State canvassers made that district a special case and canvassed the vote yesterday, and commissions were forwarded to Judge James H. Cartwright of Ogle County and Judge John D. Crabtree of Lee, so that they might be able to assume their duties tomorrow. The total vote in the circuit was 7,742 for Cartwright and 7,765 for Crabtree, with 146 scattering. The vote of the Counties of Douglas, Champaign, and Moultrie had not yet been received yesterday evening, so that the canvass for the Fourth Circuit is delayed. It will be made at the same time that the vote for Supreme Judges is canvassed.

BUSINESS OF THE LAST WEEK.

Clearings of the Banks, and a Review of Foreign Speculation.

BOSTON, Mass., June 10.—The following table shows the gross exchanges at the leading clearing-houses in the United States for the week ended June 9, 1888, together with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as compared with the amounts for the corresponding week in 1887:

New York	$524,033,844	Decrease	17.2
Boston	82,042,844	Decrease	8.0
Philadelphia	63,007,869	Increase	5.2
Chicago	64,666,000	Increase	3.8
St. Louis	16,357,666	Decrease	12.4
San Francisco	14,858,596	Increase	17.1
Baltimore	12,076,103	Decrease	10.4
Cincinnati	9,804,350	Decrease	24.3
New Orleans	6,190,000	Increase	2.7
Pittsburg	10,879,409	Increase	12.9
Kansas City	8,942,571	Increase	0.1
Louisville	6,000,899	Increase	6.8
Providence	5,005,000	Increase	4.7
Milwaukee	4,200,000	Decrease	3.2
Omaha	3,920,492	Increase	18.7
Minneapolis	4,999,530	Increase	23.7
St. Paul	4,194,516	Increase	2.7
Denver	3,113,385	Increase	17.3
Galveston	651,362	Decrease	24.7
Detroit*	3,457,000	Decrease	15.6
Cleveland	3,314,629	Decrease	4.6
Indianapolis	1,636,008	Decrease	30.6
Memphis	1,731,349	Increase	19.4
Columbus	1,972,899	Decrease	3.8
Hartford	1,664,824	Decrease	1.2
Duluth	2,416,071	Decrease	9.7
Peoria	1,306,581	Increase	24.9
Portland	975,000	Increase	1.4
Springfield	1,100,858	Increase	12.4
St. Joseph	1,526,242	Decrease	1.9
Worcester	960,424	Decrease	0.2
Wichita	801,140	Increase	13.0
Norfolk	762,188	Increase	14.1
Lowell	669,503	Increase	3.9
Syracuse	830,491	Increase	45.4
Grand Rapids	628,833	Increase	13.9
Topeka	383,352	Decrease	0.5
Total	$872,403,238	Decrease	11.8
Outside New York	348,369,394	Decrease	2.2

*Partly approximated.

In the Foreign Exchanges.

LONDON, June 10.—The rate of discount during the last week was 1¼@1. It is expected that there will be a further decline during June and July if the superabundance of money continues. Another reduction of the Bank of England rate is probable. Trade being quiet, Stock Exchange requirements are small. Business on the Stock Exchange during the week was slack, with a drooping tendency. The action of speculative cliques in New York discourages the American railroad market here. The benefit expected from the successful issue of Reading bonds was neutralized by the action of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Denver & Rio Grande in passing dividend. The market shows a total absence of life. Although well-informed persons believe that a selection of low-priced stocks could now be laid in with advantage investors still hold aloof. Foreign securities have risen sharply under the more favorable aspect of Continental politics and the Boulanger fiasco in the French Chamber of Deputies. The decline of Diamond Mine shares continues. De Beers are quoted at 27, against 39 last March.

PARIS, June 10.—The business on the bourse was fairly active the last week, and the tendency was good. The Panama Canal lottery loan will cost the company less than 5 per cent annually after paying all expenses. Among the annual lottery prizes are three of 500,000 francs each and three of 250,000 francs each. Jacques Siegfried, the director of the Comptoir de Escompte, has resigned. It is reported that he was opposed to the Comptoir de Escompte furnishing financial assistance to the Société des Metaux. The exports of Russian wheat from January to May were enormous, amounting to 32,000,000 hectolitres, as compared with 15,000,000 hectolitres in 1887. In consequence of this large exportation rubles have risen 10 per cent. The Pouyer Quertier cable report for 1887 reveals a loss of 1,000,000 francs. This is partly due to repairs made, but the working expenses exceeded the earnings by 400,000 francs.

BERLIN, June 10.—On the boerse here and on the Frankfort and Vienna boerses prices were firm the last week.

OFFICIAL WEATHER GUESSES.

Indications for the Northwest During the Next Twenty-four Hours.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11—1 a. m.—For Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, light to fresh westerly winds, becoming variable and southerly, cooler, followed by warmer, fair weather.

For Missouri and Kansas, stationary temperature, light to fresh northerly winds, becoming southerly, fair weather.

For Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Dakota, and Colorado, light to fresh southerly winds, warmer, fair weather.

Place of observation.	*Hight of barometer….*	*Thermometer……*	*Direction of wind…..*	*State of weather …*	*Rainfall for 24 hours…*
New York	29.74	68	S. E.	Rain	….
Washington, D. C.	29.80	68	S.	Cloudy	.04
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.92	80	Calm.	Clear	….
New Orleans, La.	30.04	76	S.	Clear	….
Galveston, Tex.	….	….	….	….	….
Nashville, Tenn.	29.92	72	S. W.	Cloudy	.14
Cincinnati, O.	29.84	72	N. W.	Clear	….
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.66	60	S. W.	Clear	.06
Oswego, N. Y.	29.62	62	S.	Clear	.06
Rochester, N. Y.	29.64	66	S. W.	Cloudy	….
Erie, Pa.	29.68	64	W	Clear	.24
Cleveland, O.	29.74	64	W	Clear	.34
Sandusky, O.	29.76	64	W	Cloudy	….
Toledo, O.	29.78	60	W	Cloudy	.02
Detroit, Mich.	29.72	62	W	Clear	….
Alpena, Mich.	29.72	48	N. W.	Rain	.08
Grand Haven Mich.	….	..	….	….	….
Marquette, Mich.	29.94	46	N. W.	Clear	….
Port Huron, Mich.	29.68	62	W	Cloudy	.02
Chicago	29.92	56	N. E.	Cloudy	….
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.94	56	N.	Clear	….
Duluth, Minn.	29.92	68	W.	Clear	….
St. Paul, Minn.	29.94	66	Calm.	Fair	….
La Crosse, Wis.	29.98	60	S. W.	Clear	….
Davenport, Ia.	29.96	58	N. W.	Clear	….
Des Moines, Ia.	30.02	58	Calm.	Clear	….
Keokuk, Ia.	29.98	62	N. W.	Cloudy	….
Cairo, Ill.	29.98	68	N. W.	Clear	.18
Springfield, Ill.	30.00	60	N. W.	Cloudy	….
St. Louis, Mo	29.98	66	W	Cloudy	….
Springfield, Mo.	30.00	66	N.	Clear	….
Leavenworth, Kas.	30.02	66	N.	Clear	….
Omaha, Neb.	30.08	64	N. W.	Clear	….
Huron, Dak.	30.02	64	S. W.	Clear	….
Yankton, Dak.	30.04	64	….	….	….
Moorhead, Minn.	30.02	58	N.	Clear	….
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.04	54	N.	Clear	….
Bismarck, Dak.	….	..	….	….	….
Fort Buford, Dak.	29.90	68	S. E.	Fair	….
Helena, Mont.	29.92	56	S. W.	Fair	.02
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.90	64	Calm.	Clear	.01
Denver, Colo.	29.96	70	N. W.	Clear	….
Dodge City, Kas.	30.06	72	S. E.	Cloudy	….
El Paso, Tex.	29.88	74	E.	Clear	….
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.82	70	N.	Clear	….
Minnedosa	29.98	58	S. E.	Clear	….
Fort Garry	30.04	50	….	Clear	….
Medicine Hat	29.64	64	S.	Cloudy	….
Norfolk	29.88	76	S.	Cloudy	….
Charleston, S. C.	30.02	78	S. W.	Cloudy	….
Montrose	29.76	76	….	Clear	….
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.06	70	S.	Clear	….
Pensacola, Fla.	30.06	78	S. W.	Clear	….

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Arrived, Servia and Republic, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, June 10.—Arrived, Aurania, from New York. Lord Gough, from Philadelphia for Liverpool.

LONDON, June 10.—The La Champagne, from New York, arrived at Havre today.

Another Wandering Heir.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—A short time before the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion Alexander Bamer, a mason and builder, came to this city from Boston and started in business. His wife and child, a boy 8 years old, remained in Boston. Gustavus B. Sanford, a brother of Bamer's wife, worked for him. At the first call for troops in 1861 Bamer turned his business over to Sanford and enlisted. He served until the end of the war. Upon returning home he found that his son had grown to be a wild and unruly boy, and being unable to control him bound him out to a fisherman. One day in 1868 the boy went to Boston to attend a circus. He was not seen again and no trace of him could be found. A year and a half afterward he was heard from in Liberty, Tex. Gustavus B. Sanford accumulated a fortune of $100,000. A year ago he dropped dead. Two sisters and a brother survived him, and they, together with the absent nephew, John Anthony Bamer, if the latter is living, are his heirs. The share of the missing heir, amounting to $25,000, has been in bank at his disposal for some time. The other heirs have become weary of waiting for him to turn up and claim his fortune, and have moved in the matter of having his share of his uncle's wealth divided among themselves.

The Emperor's Favorit Flower.

The violet is the popular flower in Berlin and Paris. In the German Emperor's room his favorit flower is placed in vases; the loyal Berliners wear violets as signs of their devotion, and the flower figures in all sorts of advertisements. An enormous sale of violets in Paris has a very different cause. It is said that boiling milk poured over violet flowers produces a fine complexion, and fashionable dames are experimenting with this recipe for beauty.

The Mother's Friend, used before confinement, lessens pain—makes labor quick and easier.

ETHEL SEES THE CIRCUS.

SHE GETS A PRIVATE VIEW OF THE BIG TENTED SHOW.

What the Animals Said to Her and Some of the Secrets She Learned from the Performers—The Seal That Smoked Only the Best Tobacco—The "Human Fly" and His Broken Bones—Why the Lady Is Shot from the Cannon.

When the people who live on Michigan avenue in the neighborhood of the Exposition Building looked out of their windows yesterday morning they saw great billows of canvas surging beneath them. These were the tents of Barnum's circus. They had risen in the night. The grooms and stablemen lolled around on bales of straw; the animals, accustomed to night journeys, lay quiet in their cages; and the only wild beasts that showed ferocity were the men who guarded the main entrance.

Miss Ethel, a pretty little golden-haired girl, came yesterday afternoon with her father, a man of standing and influence, to look at the circus people out of business hours. Mr. George O. Starr, the head of the newspaper department, came to the rescue and undertook to show her the wonders of the place. The wild beasts at the main entrance growled as she passed, and even the placid animals resented the intrusion.

"What is the child doing here?" asked a huge, sulky rhinoceros, rolling over and over in his tank.

"Mind your own business," said Mr. Starr.

"I've been minding my business for more than a hundred years," said the rhinoceros. "I minded my business before you were born. But when little girls are admitted to the circus Sunday it is time for a respectable rhinoceros to object, Mr. Starr."

"Quite right," said the giraffe, bending his long neck to look at Ethel's face. "We resent being placed on exhibition after business hours. It is not considered in our salary."

At the thought of their salaries the lions and tigers roared horribly, and the monkeys threw nuts at the visitors.

"You mustn't mind them," said Mr. Starr; "it's only their way of showing politeness to strangers."

In a big tank lay a collection of seals. They looked so stupid that Ethel wondered how they ever got engagements among clever people like circus folk. But she soon noticed that one of them was smoking a short pipe, another was ringing a bell, a third was diving into the water and saving other seals from drowning, a fourth was shouldering a musket.

"They are smarter than human beings," said Mr. Starr. "The seal who smokes will only smoke the best tobacco. When business is bad we try to substitute inferior brands. He throws the pipe down, splashes into the tank, and makes things so unpleasant for everybody that we send for his favorit brand in a hurry."

"Who is that old lady riding round the ring?" asked Ethel.

"That is our champion bareback rider," said Mr. Starr.

"Isn't she too old to ride?" said Ethel, ingenuously. "She looks as old as granny."

"Hush!" said Mr. Starr. "You will hurt her feelings if she hears you. The truth is, Ethel, that she is not as young as she was, though she is not as old as that ancient rhinoceros, either. But bareback riders are never young, child. They have to serve long terms of apprenticeship, for their business is hard, very hard. And when they know it thoroughly they are so old that their limbs get stiff. It is not all fun in a circus, dear."

"And don't the people up there on the swings fall and kill themselves?"

"Fly, how often have you fallen?" asked Mr. Starr of a tall, swarthy man, known to fame as the Human Fly.

"I haven't a limb in my body," said the Human Fly, "that has not at some time or other been broken. When I first began to walk on the ceiling people said it was impossible. But I found them to be wrong. I often missed the net in falling and sometimes I don't use the net at all. Once, when I was appearing in Venice, an Italian who owed me a grudge slit the net in two and sewed it together with a thin string. I pitched head foremost into the ring. There was just enough strength in the net to save my life."

"But why do you walk on the ceiling, sir?" asked Ethel.

"Why, little girl," said the Human Fly, with a short laugh, "I walk on the ceiling because I have bairns like you to care for. Ask Ariel yonder why she is shot from a gun every night."

"Why are you shot from a gun?" demanded Ethel of a plump, matronly young woman.

"Because," said Ariel, lifting the child in her strong arms, "because I have two babies and am as proud of them and as fond of them as your parents are proud and fond of you. For their sakes I would dare a great deal more than being shot from a gun, and so, I dare say, would your mother for you."

"Do you find it pleasant?" asked Ethel.

"I find it pays," said Ariel.

The conversation had taken such a turn that Ethel's guide was not sorry to find himself among a swarm of Asiatics and Africans. Nautch girls were lazily spinning round and round, while two musicians beat monotonously on a tomtom. Chilling Hindoos were warming themselves at the only fire in the tent and intoxicating themselves with bhang. Pigtailed Chinamen were smoking opium. Burmese, armed with a knife, were feebly pretending to be running amuck. Arabs were sitting in a circle, beguiling the time with tales.

Round the ring were chariots flying at headlong speed. Camels were running a race with Peruvian llamas. Monkeys were riding steeplechases. Elephants on their hind feet marched trumpeting in line. The circus was rehearsing and Ethel was happy.

There will be a parade this morning ove this route: Leaving the exhibition grounds at the Lake-Front at 8:30 a. m., the procession will go on Washington street to Wabash avenue, to Twenty-fourth street, to State, to Polk, to Canal street, to Twelfth, to Halsted, to Madison, to May, to Lake, to Canal, to Kinzie, to Wells, to Chicago avenue, to Clark, to Michigan street, to Rush, to the river, to Wabash avenue, to Washington street, and to the Lake-Front and show grounds. The parade will be made, rain or shine.

RAILROAD PROPERTY BADLY INVOLVED.

Statement of the Condition of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Line.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., June 10.—[Special.]—Mr. Hubbard, who represents the Mercantile Trust Company of New York in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas receivership matter, said today that his company represented the bondholders of some $45,000,000 of mortgage bonds. These bonds were issued in 1880 to retire old bonds, but, as has often happened, the holders refuse to exchange for new ones, so that the indebtedness amounts to about $46,000,000 on about 1,250 miles of road, or about $28,000 a mile. At the time the mortgage was made the Missouri, Kansas & Texas only extended to Kansas. At about the same time the lines were leased to the Missouri Pacific, and the lease extended to all lines to be thereafter constructed or acquired, and it stipulated only that the Pacific should operate the road as a railway and provide equipment, the Missouri Pacific to collect all the revenues, to maintain and operate the road, to pay taxes and fixed charges, such as interest, etc. If the income was insufficient then the Missouri Pacific could, if it chose, advance the money and take a lien on the property second to these mortgage bonds. At the beginning of last year the Missouri, Kansas & Texas was in debt to the Missouri Pacific $1,200,000. Last January it had swollen to $5,000,000, and Gould was diverting all traffic to the Iron Mountain. The interest on the mortgage bonds became due June 1, and was defaulted. There was some difficulty, he said, among the stockholders in and out of the directory. The semi-annual interest in default amounted to $771,645 on the old bonds and about $780,000 on the new. In February the money to pay this had been borrowed.

In President Arthur's Honor.

The memorial window to President Arthur that will be placed by his friends in Trinity Church, Lenox, Mass., has just been completed. It is nine feet high and five feet wide and contains several thousand pieces of glass, put together so as to give the desired effect without painting. The background is deep blue, gradually growing lighter toward the top, where the seven-branched candlestick is introduced, with Alpha and Omega on either side. In the middle there appears a golden cross, surrounded by vines bearing clusters of grapes, and with four white doves perched upon the branches. At the base is a panel of Titan red, surrounded by dark amber jewels, and upon which is inscribed the following: "In loving memory of Chester Alan Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States. Born October 5, 1830. Died November 18, 1886. 'And finally after this life to attain everlasting joy and felicity through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.'"

Every article of furniture and draperies made or sold by Colby, 217 and 219 State, is guaranteed.

FREE AFTER FIVE YEARS.

An Iowa Man, Long Imprisoned for Murder, Is Finally Acquitted.

GLENWOOD, Ia., June 10.—[Special.]—On the fourth trial of Jasper N. Clouser, charged with the murder of William Doran, the jury yesterday, at the close of an eight days' contest, found a verdict of acquittal within five minutes of the time they reached the jury-room. It has always been believed here that the prosecution was a conspiracy. Joseph McCrary was convicted of this crime in March, 1879, and sentenced for life. About two years and a half after his incarceration he began to claim that Clouser was an accomplice in the crime and, in fact, did the shooting. This is said to have been the result of a scheme for Clouser's conviction. McCrary was counseled and assisted by outside parties who had a grudge against Clouser and who, it is alleged, promised McCrary in writing that if Clouser could be convicted they would use their influence to get McCrary a pardon. These parties led Sheriff Fardnell to believe in the guilt of Clouser, and secured his powerful assistance in the prosecution. Clouser was arrested June 13, 1883, and from that day until Saturday he has never had a moment's liberty. The first trial was had before Judge Reed in October, 1883, and the verdict set aside as not sustained by the evidence. The new trial was had before Judge Loofbourow, and Clouser was sentenced for life. These two trials exhausted all the resources Clouser's people had, but his counsel, having confidence in the innocence of Clouser, carried the case to the Supreme Court, where it was reversed. At the October term, 1886, of our District Court the case was again tried and Clouser was again convicted. The case was again taken to the Supreme Court and again reversed. The defense was made this time solely on the theory that the prosecution was a conspiracy, and there was much to sustain this theory. Then came another trial in the lower court, resulting as above. There was great rejoicing when the verdict became known. This prosecution has deprived Clouser, under the brand of an assasin, of four years of his life and has cost Mills County about $12,000. It is now strongly hinted that there will be a trial in which some of the prosecutors will be defendants.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Col. Harman, the Under Secretary for Ireland, Dies Suddenly.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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DUBLIN, June 10.—Col. King-Harman, Assistant Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, died this morning at 10 o'clock.

[The Colonel was one of the originators of the home-rule movement, though himself a landlord. In recent years he recanted, and the close of his career found him in active official hostility to the Irish Parliamentary party. The office he held was only recently created, and several exciting debates have taken place over the proposal to attach to it a salary. He was only 50 years of age, but was unable to withstand the endless fire of questions directed against him by Irish representatives across the floor of the House.]

O. C. Munroe.

RACINE, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—At 8 o'clock last night O. C. Munroe died at his home in Mount Pleasant, aged 70 years.

[The deceased was one of the oldest and wealthiest men in the county. He was born in Bennington, Vt., and located in Racine in 1844. He was elected to the Legislature for two terms, served twelve years on the County Board, and was a member of the Old Settlers' Society and other organizations.]

John M. G. Parker.

BOSTON, June 10.—John M. G. Parker, a brother-in-law of Gen. Butler, died at Centralville today. He was appointed by Gen. Butler Postmaster of New Orleans upon the capture of that city, and on the return of the civil government was appointed Surveyor of the Port by Gen. Grant.

Henry Kohnhorst.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 10.—Henry Kohnhorst, prominent in local politics and for eight years Tax Receiver, died suddenly today of cirrhosis of the lungs.

GEN. GRESHAM HOPEFUL.

Thurman Makes Indiana Republican—Harmony at Chicago.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., June 8—[Special to New York Tribune.]—Gen. Walter Q. Gresham arrived in this city, his home, this morning, called here by the illness of his brother John, recently stricken with paralysis. He is in excellent health and spirits. He makes no speeches, talks little, and says nothing about politics except to intimate friends. Speaking of the nomination of Thurman, he said:

"It is one of the best things for Republican success in Indiana which could have happened. It makes Indiana truly Republican. If Gray had been nominated the chances of Republican success in this State would have been somewhat complicated. I am a Republican, and desire above all things Republican success. I consider the attempt of the Democratic platform to indorse the platform of 1884, the President's message, and the Mills bill absurd. On a straighout Republican protection platform the party will surely win."

He prophesied that the Chicago Convention would be harmonious and would leave no wounds to heal.

A Pointer for Indiana Politicians.

KENTLAND, Ind., June 9.—[Special.]—A ballot for Presidential preferences was taken at the Republican primary for Jefferson Township in Newton County, held here today. It resulted as follows: Gresham, 95; Harrison, 5; Lincoln, 2. This fairly represents the sentiment of the entire county.

CALIFORNIA IS COMING.

Her Delegation Bound for the National Republican Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 10.—[Special.]—The California delegation to the National Republican Convention departed from San Francisco tonight. Compared with the departure of the Democratic delegation for St. Louis the leave-taking of the Republicans was a most unusual demonstration. About 2,000 people accompanied the delegates across the bay on the large ferryboat that carried them to the Oakland shore, where the special train awaited them. W. H. De Young was escorted by the Diego Club, a high-toned organization of influential young Republicans. Creed Haymond, the other most prominent member of the delegation, also had a numerous escort. At the Oakland side an immense crowd rendered approach to the special train almost impossible. It was almost 9 o'clock before the long train pulled out of the depot amid the cheering of thousands and the playing of numerous bands. John F. Swift, a delegate-at-large who recently stumped Oregon, was unable to depart with the delegation and is so sick that it is doubtful if he can go at all. His alternate is young Danforth, a great friend of Delegate Diamond, and, like him, partial to Alger.

The Anti-Monopoly Issue.

Editor of the New York Tribune—SIR: The nomination of Thurman with Cleveland presents a new matter to the Republicans of which they will do well to take notice. He makes the ticket strong because he represents the anti-monopoly feeling in the country to a great extent. This is a strong feeling in many States and prevails here and in the New England States. I have been carefully considering the names of Sherman, Allison, Depew, Harrison, Alger, Hawley, and Gresham as to their availability to run against Cleveland. My conclusion was that Mr. Depew was the man to nominate, but the nomination of Cleveland and Thurman makes me think now that Judge Gresham is the strongest man to nominate. He is especially strong with the people of the country who oppose monopoly. He would have the support of the labor men and the railroad engineers, and his soldier's record is the best. On the Pacific coast he is popular, where the Chinese question will ever remain a question in politics, and he would carry all the Pacific States. If we should nominate Gresham and Warner Miller I think we could beat Cleveland and Thurman, or Gresham and Morton would do it quite as effectively. REPUBLICAN.

ALBANY, June 7, 1888.

A Husband's Terrible Revenge.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 10.—[Special.]—One day last week a man named Bryson assaulted the wife of Dr. Shinn. The latter, who lives on the Arkansas River, in Yell County, organized a posse and caught Bryson. The posse returned without him, however, and gave no explanation of his whereabouts. Yesterday his body was found in the river. It was riddled with bullets and weights were attached to the feet.

Drowned Herself While Deranged.

WABASH, Ind., June 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sarah Gintner, one of the oldest and most widely-known women in the county, was drowned in Eel River at North Manchester this morning. Her body was found about 5 o'clock floating in the stream, and it is supposed that while temporarily deranged she walked or threw herself into the river. Mrs. Ginther was 74 years of age.

ROSA RAND MARRIED.

The Once Popular Actress Weds an Army Officer.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 10.—Miss Rosa Rand, the well-known actress, was married last night at Ascension Church to Capt. Arthur Haine of the Paymaster's Department, United States army. Miss Rand was leading lady with Joseph Jefferson for several seasons, and also played with Frank Mayo and other prominent actors, but has for several years been a teacher of elocution in this city. The couple will leave Wednesday next for Belgium, where they will visit S. H. Haine, brother of the groom, who is the Belgian Minister to Peru.

Went to Milwaukee to Be Married.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—Last evening at the Plankinton House the Rev. C. S. Lester, rector of St. Paul's Church, joined in marriage Miss Alice Kelsey and A. Wallie Patterson, both of Chicago. The young couple were accompanied by Mrs. S E. Patterson, mother of the groom, and Mr and Mrs. J. A. Corwin, his sister and brother-in-law. Mr. Patterson is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. The party came up on the 6 o'clock train, Mr. Lester having been previously telegraphed to meet them at that time at the hotel, so that but a short time after their arrival the marriage was duly performed.

FIRES OF A DAY.

Heavy Loss Upon a Capsule Factory in Michigan.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—The building occupied by George W. Bullis & Co. as a capsule factory was destroyed by fire early this morning, destroying the building and contents. A heavy wind was blowing. Loss on building, which was owned by the Ann Arbor Improvement Company, $4,000; insured for $3,000. On machinery and stock, $11,000; insured for $7,500. The cause of the fire is unknown. About forty hands are thrown out of employment.

HENRY, Ill., June 9.—[Special.]—A fire started in the Camp House barn at 12:30 this morning and before it could be stopped destroyed, in addition to the barn, a small dwelling, Duke Bros.' shop and warehouse, Kayzki's wagon-factory, and a small carpenter-shop, besides a large amount of implements and twine owned by Duke Bros. The loss is estimated at $7,000. Insurance about $2,500.

FRESNO, Cal., June 10.—Fire broke out last night in Hugues' restaurant, in a row of wooden buildings south of the Masonic Temple. It swept through the block and across the street. The Dexter stables, Robinson's machine-shops, and John Müller's beer-bottling depot were among the buildings consumed. Charles Rogers was burned to death while endeavoring to save some property from the stables. Loss about $75,000. The insurance is not known.

HANGED A COLORED PRISONER.

A Kentucky Mob Executes a Negro at the Scene of His Crime.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 11.—[Special.]—At Henderson, Ky., twelve miles below here, at 1 o'clock this morning James Foster, colored, was taken from jail by a mob and hung. Foster was arrested Thursday morning, at the instance of John Howard, charged with a criminal assault upon the latter's little 8-year-old daughter, a few miles from Henderson, in the country. Foster, on being arrested, strenuously denied his guilt, but the most conclusive evidence of it was found. As the quiet little city was asleep at midnight tonight 200 Kentuckians mounted on horseback and armed to the teeth to repel an official resistance rode into the city. Pulling up at the jail they made a dash for the barred doors, and before the jailer was fully alarmed they were inside. Breaking down the cell door they dragged the prisoner to the scene of his crime and hung him.

IN CONGRESS THIS WEEK.

Forecast of the Business Likely to Receive Attention at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—The fisheries treaty and the Post-Office and District of Columbia Appropriation bills are likely to take up most of the time of the Senate during the coming week. Senator Cullom will probably speak tomorrow or Tuesday on the Inter-State Commerce law. He will review the operation of the law and advocate the amendments already reported from his committee. Should the treaty debate be suspended for any reason the bills to admit Washington, North Dakota, and Montana into the Union of States may be taken up.

In the House during the week the Tariff bill will continue to engross the entire time of that body, with the probable exception of an interruption in favor of the Army Appropriation bill.

THEY GRADUATE SOON.

Dr. Bateman Delivers His Baccalaureate to the Seniors at Knox.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—Dr. Bateman this afternoon delivered the baccalaureate address to the senior class of Knox College in the presence of a large audience. The class numbers thirty-four. This evening an address was given before the Christian association of the college by the Rev. Warren F. Day of Ottawa. The graduating exercises occur Thursday.

The commencement at St. Mary's School, Knoxville, began today with a baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Dr. Leffingwell. Tuesday the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the school and the consecration of the new chapel by the Rev. W. E. McLaren, D. D., LL. D., occur. The graduating exercises occur Wednesday.

Fellows as a Failure.

From the Philadelphia *Ledger*, New York Letter: The record of District-Attorney Fellows since he entered office certainly justifies those who opposed his election last year. Either he has had a remarkable run of hard luck or else he lacks the particular ability required in the office of District-Attorney. As an assistant Col. Fellows was a great success; as the head of the office he seems to be a great failure. The disagreement of the jury in the Kerr trial recently is only another added to the long list of instances in which District-Attorney Fellows has failed to convict. Four of the jury voted for acquittal because the prosecution had failed to show Mr. Kerr's connection with the $500,000 raised to put the Broadway scheme through. Col. Fellows says that he does not regard the result as a defeat and that he will try Kerr again. The public, however, will incline to the opinion that if De Lancey Nicoll had had charge of the case the result might have been different. Col. Fellows is unquestionably a great jury orator, perhaps the best in that line in this city, but he seems to be lacking in the greater art of constructing a case so as to present an unbroken chain of evidence.

Two Heads That Do Not Agree.

Leighton Foster, Bennie Evans, and Lewis Bishop spent Saturday in hunting for turtles, snakes, toads, butterflies, and bugs along the banks of West River and on the West River meadows. Among other specimens captured was a turtle which has two distinct heads and necks, both perfectly formed, and they move in any direction. The turtle is about as large as a silver half dollar. If a fly is placed in the mouth of one head the other immediately tries to seize the fly. The turtle has considerable trouble in walking, owing to the fact that the heads at times become possessed of the idea of traveling in opposit directions. This generally results in a struggle of the feet and little progress.—*New Haven Palladium.*

A Home for Horses.

A Home of Rest for Horses is a successful English scheme. The chief object is to give temporary rest to the horses of cab-drivers and poor traders, who in most cases are obliged to keep their beasts at work until past help, when a timely holiday would restore the poor creatures. Every comfort and convenience is at hand to make life pleasant and easy to the old horses. Summer and winter boxes, large and airy, warm clothes, regular and plentiful meals, an extensive stable yard for winter exercises, and a splendid grass run are at their disposal; and, if anything ails the ancient almoners, the veterinary surgeon of the society comes with his skill to their aid.

Edison Working on an Air-Ship.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, is now dividing his time between the joys of paternity and experiments upon a new electric flying machine which he has been commissioned by the Spanish Government to make for war purposes. The system will be one of revolving fans, to which power is supplied by means of a wire connecting with an electric dynamo on the earth. The fans are not only to propel, but lift the air-ship. Then with a properly equipped car an officer can ascend and take photographs and sketches of the enemy's position, which will give a great strategic advantage to the Spanish commander. Mr. Edison is confident that his experiments will result successfully.—*New York Tribune.*

SWEPT BY FIRE AND FLOOD

THE ELEMENTS COMBINE AGAINST A LITTLE MICHIGAN TOWN.

Business Houses and Dwellings Burned and Drenched—Many Families Homeless and Dependent on Neighbors for Food—Effects of an Unprecedented Storm of Rain and Wind in the Upper Michigan Peninsula—Railroad Tracks, Bridges, and Sidewalks Carried Away.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—Nearly all the business portion of Norway, Mich., is in ashes. In all forty-seven houses were destroyed. The fire broke out at 2 o'clock p. m. yesterday, and the fire-engine broke down before getting a stream on the flames. A terrific wind swept the flames over the town, and until 5 o'clock there was nothing to bar the progress of the fire. As it swept through the business portion toward the residence portion a scene of the wildest excitement prevailed. Everybody in its track hastily removed his effects to places of safety, and the town seemed doomed to total destruction.

The fire department of Iron Mountain was dispatched as soon as possible. Before they reached the scene, however, a most terrific storm, amounting almost to a cyclone, accompanied by terrific rain, struck the burning city and soon put a stop to the scene of havoc.

Thousands of dollars of damage was done to household goods exposed to the storm, while hundreds of people are homeless. The damage is fully $220,000; the insurance was light. But two stores are left, and, were it not for the prompt assistance of the people of Iron Mountain, much suffering for food would result.

Norway was the first town built on the iron range and had about 2,000 inhabitants. There were no fatalities. Following are some of the heaviest losses: J. M. Hoskin & Co., hardware, $6,000; John Stiles, building, $3,000; J. Ahlish & Son, $3,000; F. Norwack, building and furniture, $1,500; C. T. McElroy, buildings, $4,000; general merchandise, $2,000; household furniture, $5,000; P. Flanigan, building, $1,000; A. Huson, hotel and fixtures, $5,000; George Wallace, building, $2,000; A. Pateraude, drugs and jewelry, $5,000; household goods, $1,500; A. Phelps, restaurant, $2,000; buildings, $3,000; J. H. Gee, buildings $3,500; stock, $6,000; furniture, $1,500; F. Leroy, buildings, $2,500; groceries, $1,000; furniture, $500; L. Rosenheimer, general merchandise, $12,000; Anton O'Dell, building, $2,000; liquors, $1,500; furniture, $1,000; Mrs. Van Dyke, building, $2,000; S. F. High, building, $3,500; jewelry, $2,000; drugs, $7,500; and thirty or forty others.

ALMOST A SECOND DELUGE.

The Upper Peninsula of Michigan Swept by a Flood of Rain.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—Reports from thirteen places up to 7 o'clock tonight show that the storm of last night was general in scope and unprecedented in amount of rainfall. The storm broke like the bursting of a waterspout, and continued for two hours in torrents, accompanied by heavy lightning. All the Wisconsin line to the Upper Range and the whole width of the Peninsula suffered. At and for fifty miles from Houghton the work of the deluge was most damaging. Houghton, Calumet, Escanaba, L'Anse, Iron Mountain, Norway, Ishpeming, Marquette, and as far east as Seney, the storm was extremely severe. No approximation of the damage is possible. Houses were undermined, and in some cases swept away, culverts and bridges destroyed, and miles of fences and sidewalks carried away by the floods in the streams. Although several railroad culverts were destroyed, no accidents occurred, but travel generally is delayed on all the Peninsula roads.

LAKE LINDEN DELUGED.

Railroad Tracks, Bridges, and Sidewalks Swept Away by the Water.

LAKE LINDEN, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—Yesterday's rain-storm kept up its fury until 11 o'clock last night. Had the storm continued a few hours longer it would have been difficult to estimate the loss. Houses have been shifted from their foundations and some actually fell over. Sidewalks were torn up and carried into the lake. The cellars of all the business and private houses are filled with water and the contents ruined. The bridges over the various rivers were torn away and carried into the lake. The streets in many places are impassable. The railroad tracks are washed out in some places. Construction trains are out with large forces of men, and the trains on the different roads will be running regularly tomorrow.

Washouts on the South Shore Road.

BARAGA, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—The heavy rains of the last few days swelled the rivers so much that several culverts of the South Shore Railroad east of here were carried away. The water is still high, and the movement of all trains will be impeded until the water subsides.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Delia Boyd's Death by Poison.

Delia Boyd, wife of Thomas Boyd, a sidewalk builder, took an overdose of morphine Saturday night which caused her death yesterday. She lived at No. 8 South Green street and was addicted to drink. She was on a protracted spree last week. Saturday she pawned one of her dresses, bought whisky with part of the money, and morphine with the rest. When her husband came home Saturday night she was in the stupor from which she never entirely awoke. She came from Cincinnati and married Boyd in 1886. She has no relations in this city, but has a sister in Cincinnati.

The Nineteenth Illinois Veterans.

The Nineteenth Illinois Infantry Veteran Club held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon. President Jacob Stanger occupied the chair, but out of courtesy to Comrade W. H. Christian, who will soon remove to Missouri, and who met with the comrades for the last time, he called him to the chair. Mr. Edward Robey, an honorary member of the club, on behalf of himself and wife, also an honorary member of the club, presented a deed for a lot in Rosehill Cemetery, to be used for the burial of indigent members of the club and regiment. A committee of five was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a reunion of the regiment during the coming summer months.

Robbed in a Police-Station Cell.

Yesterday afternoon two drunken men were arrested on Clark street and locked up together in the same cell at the Armory Station. One, in a knit jacket and scraggly beard, gave his name as Ole Johnson. He was in need of shoes. Those he had on hung together only by a few leather threads, which seemed ready to give away at any minute. He was not quite as drunk as the other fellow, who registered as John Nevans. Nevans went to sleep as soon as his head touched the stone pillow, and while he was sleeping Johnson leisurely examined his shoes. They were as good as new. After a careful examination and some hesitation Johnson, with great care, exchanged shoes with his cellmate. Nevans still slept. He slept until after Johnson was transferred to another cell. He then awoke to find his feet incased in Johnson's ragged shoes. Nevans made a great fuss about it, and when the shoes were found on Johnson's feet he caused his arrest for robbery.

Who Is Officer Steele's Prisoner?

Freeman Steele, an officer at the West Chicago Avenue Station and a son of Lieut. Steele, yesterday arrested a man who has been working in the Ashland Block for some time under the name of William French. He proves to be a fugitive from Louisville, Ky. Twelve years ago William Dutcher, the brother of a noted banker in Louisville, was found murdered in his bed. It was known that a few days before his death Dutcher had a quarrel with a man named William Polk. This Polk was then a salesman and a clever fellow about town. During the quarrel Dutcher hit Polk over the head with a stick.

On Dutcher's death search was immediately instituted for Polk. He had left the town and taken most of his clothes and other goods with him. Steele's prisoner is believed to be William Polk. After Polk left Louisville he went to Seymour, Ind., and lived there for several years as a day laborer and farm-hand. After he left Seymour he made short stops in a dozen different towns, and finally came to Chicago. When questioned at the West Chicago Avenue Station he made most persistent denials. The Louisville authorities have been notified and will probably send for Polk.

They Will Caucus Tonight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—A caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives has been called to meet tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Full of Good Points.
Pyle's Pearline, the modern detergent—try it.

RE AND FLOOD

COMBINE AGAINST A
CHIGAN TOWN.

Dwellings Burned and
Families Homeless and
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Upper Michigan Penin-
Tracks, Bridges, and
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ADVENTURES OF A SPY.

IN VARIOUS DISGUISES HE WATCHES THE REBELS AT CORINTH.

The Art of Being Several Different Persons at the Same Time Enables a Federal Scout to Enter Corinth and Make a Thorough Study of the Rebels' Situation — How His Nerve Helped Him Through — His Valuable Report Rejected and His Reward Withheld.

New York *Sun:* When Halleck was besieging Beauregard at Corinth, or rather daily approaching the Confederate lines by a system of defenses, I was in the trenches one afternoon when the Captain of my company sent for me and ordered me to report to the Colonel. The Colonel ordered me to report at Gen. Halleck's headquarters and when I made my appearance the General said:

"You have done some scouting?"

"Yes, sir."

"Will you go as a spy?"

"Where to?"

"Into Corinth. I want information which only a spy can secure. If you come back you shall be well rewarded. If you are detected you will be hung."

"I'll try it."

"Very good. Return in an hour and I will give you instructions. When can you set out?"

"By midnight."

"That will do."

I went away wondering how on earth Gen. Halleck had ever heard of me, and it was a month later before I ascertained the facts. One afternoon I was "showing-off" to a group of soldiers and the General and his Chief Engineer halted on their round of inspection and became spectators unbeknown to me. In my palmy days I could imitate any voice I heard; I could put my face into almost any shape; I could work my ears like a horse, and could throw a hat off my head by working my scalp. When I was only 24 years old I could make my face look like that of a man of 70, and, as my face was as beardless as a woman's, I could dress in female attire and defy any one to detect me by voice or gait.

The main thing was to get into Corinth. The General had no suggestions to make on that point, and the work to be done, when once inside, seemed easy enough. The way into Corinth by the south and west was still open, and milk, vegetables, hay, and other stuff were being received by every highway. When I set out just before sundown I had $300 in gold in my pockets and a bundle of clothing in my hand. At midnight, when I had reached the point aimed at, a bow-backed old man of 70, lame, gray-haired, and toothless, might have been seen sitting in a fence corner of a highway to await the passage of time. I was within seven miles of Corinth, and my plan was to go in with some vehicle. Within ten miles of me were two great armies getting ready for a death grapple, but just then the frogs croaked, the insects buzzed, and Peace spread her mantle as in a graveyard. Indeed, I was in a drowse when I heard the rattle of wheels, and was only on my feet when a young man, driving a horse to an open buggy, came along. He had six jugs of milk in the vehicle, and was bound for town.

"Hey, you!" I called to him. "Can't you give an old man a lift to town? My boy has run off and jined the soldiers, and I must see him and try and get him back."

"Who are you?" he asked.

"Judge Levington of Guntown. Started to come by rail, but the engine broke down, and in trying to get ahead I've got lost, I reckon."

"I should say you had! You ain't anywhere near the railroad."

"Reckon not. Pretty hard on the old man, but I feel as if I must get the boy back."

"Well, jump in. I suppose you've got a pass?"

"Oh, yes."

He was a kindhearted, simple-minded young man, and had a pass which enabled him to come and go at pleasure. We had not gone above half a mile when I "suddenly discovered" that I had lost the important document which would admit me into Corinth. He stopped his horse while I searched anew, but the paper could not be found.

"And what will they do if I don't have a pass?" I asked.

"Take you before some of the Generals, and they may lock you up. They are mighty careful of late."

"And I may not get to see my boy?"

"Perhaps not."

I "took on" for about five minutes in a pathetic strain, and when I saw that I had enlisted his sympathies I said:

"My young friend I don't want to be delayed. You must help me. When we come to the picket post I am to pass as your father who has come to town to look around. Even an hour's delay may take my boy away."

"O, but I wouldn't dare."

"You'd dare a great deal for these," I said, as I put a couple of $10 gold pieces into his hand.

"Why—yes—I—I feel sorry for you and I want you to get in. I might say you was my father, but——"

"I'll chance the rest."

I don't think he expected any trouble, for the matter did not seem to trouble him any. When we drove up to the first picket post he halted the horse and was fumbling for his pass, when one of the pickets said:

"That's all right—drive on. O, but who is that with you?"

"The old man. He fit in the Mexican War, and wants to see how things look in Corinth."

"And if I was ten years younger I'd shoulder a musket," I added.

"Bully for you!" shouted the three or four men on the post, and they were laughing as we drove on.

The inner picket did not stop us at all, and we drove into the town in the gray of morning. Although the hour was early, everybody was astir, and the streets almost blocked with army vehicles. During the last half-mile of the drive the young man inspected me closely, and when I finally left him he did not seem altogether satisfied as to my identity. He asked me several questions about Guntown, which I had to answer at random, and my account of how "my son" had left home was not quite as clear as it might have been. My first move after losing sight of the milkman was to go to a hotel. There I boldly registered as "John William Richardson, Mobile," and dropped a hint to the clerk that I was furnishing Beauregard with supplies. As soon as I went to my room I peeled off my outer suit, removed wig and spectacles, took out three of my false teeth, which were on a plate by themselves, blackened my eyebrows, and in ten minutes I was in a new disguise. I went down to breakfast, and then slipped over to the other hotel and registered and took a room as "Prof. E. G. S. La Due, New Orleans." I had the French twist to my speech, and I also had a discovery relating to a new explosive. I had come to the front to put it in practice.

It was about 10 o'clock when I started out, and who should I run against the first thing but my friend of the milk business. He had a sergeant and three privates with him, and as they passed me he said:

"O, I can tell him half a mile off. His gray wig got rumpled up, and I saw light hair under it, but he was off before I knew what to do."

I followed them to the hotel where I had first registered, and entered it just as they went up-stairs to my room. They thought they had their man, but were doomed to disappointment. Two of the men were left in the office, however, while the other two, accompanied by the milkman, went out to look for me on the streets. This was on the 20th of May. Beauregard had concentrated everything on the short-line, and the Confederates believed they had a sure thing in case they were attacked in their intrenchments. I picked up the acquaintance of a dozen army officers before night, and the subject of the new explosive proved interesting to all. They pumped me for particulars, of course, but my reply was:

"In a day or two I hope to make a test and surprise the Yankees."

Through the influence of a Capt. Johnson, belonging to Marmaduke's command, and who had been wounded and carried his right arm in a sling, I secured a pass to carry me about Corinth, and the second day of my arrival I posted myself in many details. Everything was excitement and hubbub, as everybody thought a great battle imminent, and nobody paid any attention to me. At my solicitation Capt. Johnson reported my arrival to Beauregard's Adjutant and asked permission for me to experiment. He came back and said:

"I found him upside down, and he felt like ordering me under arrest for disturbing him."

The afternoon of the third day, while I was returning from the Confederate left, a provost patrol picked me up. My pass was all right and secured my liberation, but it gave me an uneasy feeling to observe that the milkman was among the guard. He had evidently pointed me out for arrest, for I heard him mutter to the officer:

"I may be wrong, but I can't get shut of the feeling that he's the man. No two men could have such eyes."

I knew I should be under surveillance now, and the first thing I did after reaching the hotel was to replace my teeth, rub the black from my eyebrows, part my hair in the centre, and give a new twist to my mustache, and as I descended to supper my left eye had a slight squint. After supper, as I sat in the office smoking, I observed the milkman moving about as if looking for me. I went directly up to him and said:

"My friend, were you looking for me?"

"No, sir," was his prompt reply.

"But you were with the men who arrested me this evening."

"What! Are you the fellow we picked up near the depot?"

"I am."

He looked at me from top to toe with a puzzled expression on his face, and I remarked:

"I overheard you say something about my eyes. Is there anything wrong with them?"

"N-no, sir."

"But why did you point me out to the guard? Indeed, why are you a civilian, tramping about with the soldiers? I presume you hold yourself accountable for any trouble you may cause a gentleman?"

He turned pale in an instant, and asking me to step aside, he explained:

"There was an old man rode in with me the other morning. He called himself Judge Levington and said he lived at Guntown. No such man has ever lived there. This man also wore a gray wig to conceal his natural hair, which was a little reddish."

"Well?"

"Well, he told an affecting story, and I passed him in as my father. I believe he was a spy."

"Yes."

"And the soldiers believe it, and want to find him."

"And I hope they will. But you, my friend, must use more discretion. If you insult a gentleman you must be prepared to give him satisfaction. I feel that——"

"Say, I'm sorry about this thing, and I hope you'll let it drop. Come and have a drink."

I held off for awhile and then bridged the yawning chasm, and when he was ripe for it I said:

"I have a brother here—a citizen—who is just able to move about after a long illness. I want to get him away before the battle occurs. How far out do you live?"

"About nine miles."

"If paid for it, couldn't you take him home for a week or two?"

"I'll take him without pay, and be only too glad to do you a favor."

But I wouldn't have it that way. I bargained with him that he should receive $10 for his trouble, and that he should call at the hotel the next evening. Nothing was said about a pass, but I intended to see to that. The next day Marmaduke's Captain helped me to secure it. What I saw in Corinth satisfied me there would be no fight. While the Confederates were shortening their lines and intrenching, and while the great mass of soldiers believed that Beauregard was aching for an attack, the railroad tracks told the story. I saw that he was sending away guns and stores as fast as possible, and was likewise bringing in and side-tracking all the cars available. Several extra locomotives had come up, and I believed I had good grounds for suspecting a retreat from Corinth. This belief was strengthened on the last day of my stay by the confidence of a telegraph operator, who informed me that supplies intended for Corinth had been stopped down the road.

When evening came I had seen all that was necessary, and half an hour after supper I disappeared. The man who took my place was an invalid. He was very pale, weak in the legs, and spoke in a hollow voice. I chalked my face a bit, rubbed the black off my eyebrows, cut off the corners of my mustache, put on a different style of collar, and hollowed in my cheeks by suction. In that way I lengthened my face and made the cheek-bones show prominently. It was dusk when the milkman drove up. When he came in I stated that the professor, my brother, had been called to Beauregard's headquarters, and that I was all ready to be moving.

"Been powerful sick, I take it?" he said, as he looked me over.

"Yes, very sick."

"Consumption?"

"I'm afraid so," I gasped between coughing spells.

He offered to treat, but I declined, and after indulging in a horn by himself he took up the bundle I had made up and helped me to the buggy. My pass was all right with the pickets, and the young man had enough whiskey in him to be jolly. I intended to leave him about where I found him at first, and in pursuance of a plan I had formed I pretended to be nervous and excited. Every sound made me start, and the further we drove the more nervous I got. Fortune came to my aid when we reached the right spot. We heard a great clatter of hoofs ahead, and I yelled out that the Yankees were upon us, and jumped out and over a fence into the woods. He was badly scared for the moment, and ran back about fifty feet before seeking shelter. In a minute or two three cavalry horses, saddled and bridled, came tearing down the road, and as a consequence the old horse in the shafts wheeled about and went toward Corinth with them. The last I heard of the young man he was trying to call to me and yell "Whoa!" in one breath. In two hours I was inside the Union lines, and before midnight Gen. Halleck had my report. I was neither rewarded nor believed. Indeed, I was curtly dismissed after concluding my report. I had my revenge, however, when the General woke up one morning to find Corinth evacuated and the enemy beyond his reach. Then he must have been satisfied of the correctness of my theories, but he was too sore and had too much dignity to send for me and admit it. Indeed, my existence had probably escaped his memory.

SOME THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Interesting Facts Concerning Railways and Their Cost.

Thomas Curtis Clarke has the first article of the "Railway Series" in *Scribner's Magazine.* It is entitled "The Building of a Railway," and it contains much valuable information new to the public in general and of interest to everybody. In this article the following questions are answered:

How many miles of railway in the United States? One hundred and fifty thousand six hundred miles, about half the mileage of the world.

How much have they cost? Nine billion dollars.

How many people are employed by them? More than one million.

What is the fastest time made by a train? Ninety-two miles in ninety-three minutes, one mile being made in forty-six seconds, on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.

What is the cost of a high-class, eight-wheel passenger locomotive? About $8,500.

What is the longest mileage operated by a single system? Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé system—about 8,000 miles.

What is the cost of a palace sleeping-car? About $15,000, or $17,000 if "vestibuled."

What is the longest railway bridge span in the United States? Cantilever span in Poughkeepsie bridge, 548 feet.

What is the highest railroad bridge in the United States? Kinzua viaduct, on the Erie Road, 305 feet high.

Who built the first locomotive in the United States? Peter Cooper.

What road carries the largest number of passengers? Manhattan Elevated Railroad, New York—525,000 a day, or 191,625,000 yearly.

What is the average daily earning of an American locomotive? About $100.

What is the longest American railway tunnel? Hoosac Tunnel, on the Fitchburg Railway (four and three-quarter miles).

What is the average cost of constructing a mile of railroad? At the present time about $30,000.

What is the highest railroad in the United States? Denver & Rio Grande; Marshall Pass, 10,852 feet.

What are the chances of fatal accident in railway travel. One killed in 10,000,000. Statistics show more are killed by falling out of windows than in railway accidents.

What line of railway extends farthest East and West? Canadian Pacific Railway, running from Quebec to the Pacific Ocean.

How long does a steel rail last, with average wear? About eighteen years.

What road carries the largest number of commuters? Illinois Central, 4,828,128, in 1887.

What is the fastest time made between Jersey City and San Francisco? Three days, seven hours, thirty-nine minutes, and sixteen seconds. Special theatrical train, June, 1886.

The Chinese Are Coming.

The 40,000 Chinese whom the new treaty was to shut out are doing the best they can to reduce the number. They are coming at the rate of 1,000 to a steamer, and the demand for passage is such that there is a probability that tramp steamers may be put on between Hong-Kong and San Francisco.—*San Francisco Call.*

BILL NYE ON JOURNALISM.

HE TELLS HOW IT SHOULD BE TAUGHT AT CORNELL.

The Job of Teaching Journalism Not a Difficult One—He Cites Some Examples of Newspaper Rhetoric Which Almost Any Student Could Correct—The Art of Writing Advertisements Should Not Be Neglected—Hints on How to Be Popular—A Personal Experience.

Bill Nye in New York *World:* I am glad to know Cornell University is to establish a department of journalism next September. I have always claimed that journalism could be taught in universities and colleges just as successfully as any other athletic exercise. Of course you cannot teach a boy how to jerk a giant journal from the crutches of decay and make it a robust and ripsnorting shaper and trimmer of public opinion, in whose counting-room people will walk all over each other in their mad efforts to insert advertisements. You cannot teach this in a school any more than you can teach a boy how to discover the open Polar Sea, but you can teach him the rudiments and save him a good deal of time experimenting with himself.

Boys spend small fortunes and the best years of their lives in learning the simplest truths in relation to journalism. We grope on blindly, learning this year, perhaps, how to distinguish an italic shooting-stick when we see it, or how to eradicate type lice from a standing galley, learning next year how to sustain life on an annual pass and a sample early-rose potato weighing four pounds and measuring eleven inches in circumference. This is a slow and tedious way to obtain journalistic training. If this can be avoided or abbreviated it will be a great boon.

As I understand it, the department in Cornell University will not deal so much with actual newspaper experience as it will with construction and style in writing. This is certainly a good move, for we must admit that we can improve very greatly our style and the purity of our English. For instance, I select an exchange at random, and on the telegraphic page I find the details of a horrible crime. It seems that an old lady, who lived by herself almost, and who had amassed between $16 and $17, was awakened by an assasin, dragged from her bed, and cruelly murdered. The large telegraph headline reads: "Drug from her bed and murdered!" This is incorrect in orthography, syntax, and prosody, bad in form, and inelegant in style. Carefully parsing the word drug as it appears here, I find that it does not agree with anything in number, gender, or person. I do not like to criticise the style of others when I know that my own is so faulty, but I am sure that the word drug should not be used in this way.

Take the following, also from the Kansas correspondence of the Statesville (N. C.) *Landmark:*

> There were several bad accidents in and around Clear Water during my absence from home. The saddest one was the shooting of one Peter Peterson by his father. They were out rabbit hunting in the snow. A rabbit got up and started to run. The son was in a swag of a place and the father was taking aim at the rabbit. The son at the same time was trying to get a shot at it, and, not knowing that his father was shooting, ran between the rabbit and his father and was killed dead, falling on the snow with his gun grasped in his hands and never moved. He still carried that pleasant smile which he had on in expectation of shooting that jack-rabbit when put in his grave. Wheat is selling at about 60 cents; corn, 40 to 50 cents; fat hogs, gross, 4½ to 4¾; fat steers, 4¼; butcher's stock, 2 cents.

It is hard to say just exactly wherein this is faulty, but something is the matter with it. I would like to get an expression of opinion from those who take an interest in such things as to whether the fault is in orthoepy, orthography, anatomy, obituary, or price current, or whether it consists in writing several features too closely in the same paragraph.

It would also be a good idea to establish a chair for advertisers in some practical college, in order that they might run in for a few hours and learn how to write an advertisement so that it would express in the most direct way what they desired to state. Here is an advertisement, for instance, which is given exactly as written and punctuated:

> MRS. DR. EDWARDS,
>
> THE GREAT WESTERN CLAIRVOYANT,
>
> Has arrived, and will remain only a short time. Call at once at HOTEL WINDSOR, 119, 121, and 123 East State street, Room 19, third floor. Please take elevator.
>
> The greatest and most natural born, and highly celebrated, and well-known all over the country, Clairvoyant, now traveling on the road, and Wonder from the Pacific coast.
>
> Seventh Daughter of the Seventh Daughter; born with veil and second sight; every mystery revealed; if one you love is true or false; removes trouble; settles lovers' quarrels; causes a speedy marriage with one you love; valuable information to gentlemen on all business transactions; how to make profitable investments for speedy riches; lucky numbers; Egyptian talisman for the unlucky; cures mysterious and chronic diseases. All who are sick or in trouble from any cause are invited to call without delay.

I have always claimed that clairvoyance could be made a success if we could find some one who was sufficiently natural born to grapple with it. Now, Mrs. Edwards seems to know what is required. She was born utterly without affectation. When she was born she just seemed to say to those who happened to be present at the time, "Fellow-citizens, you will have to take me just as you find me. I cannot dissemble or appear to be otherwise than what I am. I am the most natural-born and highly celebrated all over the country clairvoyant now traveling on the road, and Wonder from the Pacific coast." She then let off a whoop that ripped open the sable robes of night, after which she took a light lunch and retired to her dressing-room.

Ex-Mayor Henry C. Robinson of Hartford, Conn., if I am not mistaken, suggested a school of journalism at least twelve years ago, but it did not meet with immediate and practical indorsement. Now Cornell comes forward and seems to be in earnest, and I am glad of it. The letters received from day to day by editors, and written to them by men engaged in other pursuits, practically admit and prove that there is not now in existence an editor who knows enough to carry liver to a bear.

That is the reason why every means should be used to pull this profession out of the mire of dense ignorance and place it upon the high, dry soil which leads to genius and consanguinity.

The above paragraph I quote from a treatise on journalism which I wrote just before I knew anything about it.

The life of the journalist is a hard one, and, although it is not so trying as the life of the newspaper man, it is full of trial and perplexities. If newspaper men and journalists did not stand by each other I do not know what joy they would have. Kindness for each other, gentleness and generosity, even in their rivalry, characterize the conduct of a large number of them.

I shall never forget my first opportunity to do a kind act for a fellow newspaper man, nor with what pleasure I availed myself of it, though he was my rival, especially in the publication of large and spirited equestrian handbills and posters. He also printed a rival paper and assailed me most bitterly from time to time. His name was Lorenzo Dow Pease, and we had carried on an acrimonious warfare for two years. He had said that I was a reformed Prohibitionist and that I had left a neglected wife in every State in the Union. I had stated that he would give better satisfaction if he would wear his brains breaded. Then he had said something else that was personal, and it had gone on so for some time. We devoted fifteen minutes each day to the management of our respective papers, and the balance of the day in doing each other up in a way to please our subscribers.

One evening Lorenzo Dow Pease came into my office and said he wanted to see me personally. I said that would suit me exactly, and that if he had asked to see me in any other way I did not know how I could have arranged it. He said he meant that he would like to see me by myself. I therefore discharged the force, turned out the dog, and we had the office to ourselves. I could see that he was in trouble, for every little while he would brush away a tear in an underhanded kind of way and swallow a large, imaginary mass of something. I asked Lorenzo why he felt so depressed and he said: "William, I have came here for a favor." He always said "I have came," for he was a self-made man and hadn't done a good job either. "I have came here for a favor. I wrote a reply to your venomous attack of today and I expected to publish it tomorrow in my paper, but to tell you the truth we are out of paper. At least, we have a few bundles at the freight office, but they have taken to send it C. O. D. and I haven't the means just at hand to take it out. Now, as a brother in the great and glorious order of journalism, would it be too much for you to loan me a couple of bundles of paper to do me till I get my pay for some equestrian bills struck off Friday and just as good as the wheat?"

"How long would a couple of bundles last you?" I asked as I looked out at the window and wondered if he would reveal his circulation.

"Five issues and a little over," he said, filling his pipe from a small box on the desk.

"But you could cut off your exchanges and then it would last longer," I remarked.

"Yes, but only for one additional issue. I am anxious to appear tomorrow, because my subscribers will be looking for a reply to what you said about me this morning. You stated that I was 'a journalistic bacteria looking for something to infect,' and while I did not come here to get you to retract I would like it as a favor if you would loan me enough white paper to set myself straight before my subscribers."

"Well, why don't you go and tell them about it? It wouldn't take long," I said in a jocund way, slapping Lorenzo on the back. But he did not laugh. I then told him that we only had paper enough to last us till our next bill came, and so I could not possibly loan any, but that if he would write a caustic reply to my editorial I would print it for him. He caught me in his arms and then for a moment his head was pillowed on my breast. Then he sat down and wrote the following card:

> *Editor of the Boomerang:* Will you allow me through your columns to state that in your issue of yesterday you did me a great injustice by referring to me as a journalistic bacteria looking for something to infect; also as a lop-eared germ of contagion, and warning people to vaccinate in order to prevent my spread? I denounce the whole article as a malicious falsehood, and state that if you will only give me a chance I will fight you on sight. All I ask is that you will wait till I can overtake you, and I am able and willing to knock great chunks off the universe with you. I do not ask any favors of an editor who misleads his subscribers and intentionally misunderstands his correspondents; a man who advises an anxious inquirer who wants to know "how to get a cheap baby buggy" to leave the child at a cheap hotel; a man who assumes to wear brains, but who really thinks with a fungus growth; a man the bleak and barren exterior of whose head is only equaled by its bald and echoing exterior. LORENZO DOW PEASE.

I looked it over, and as there did not seem to be anything personal in it I told him I would print it for him with pleasure. He then asked that I would, as a further favor, refrain from putting any advertising marks on it, and that I would make it follow pure reading matter, which I did. I leaded the card and printed it with a simple word of introduction, in which I said that I took pleasure in printing it, inasmuch as Mr. Pease could not get his paper out of the express office for a few days. It was a kindness to him and did not hurt my paper in the end.

There are many reasons why the establishment of a department of journalism at Cornell will be a good move, and I believe that while it will not take the place of actual experience it will shorten the apprenticeship of a young newspaper man, and the fatigue of starting the amateur in journalism will be divided between the managing editor and the tutor. It will also give the aspiring sons of wealthy parents a chance to toy with journalism without interfering with those who are actually engaged in it.

BEATING EVERY RECORD.

The Shortest Ocean Trip by About Three Hours.

New York *Times*, June 5: The Etruria reached the bar at 10:45, and at 4 o'clock had her passengers landed. Her exact time from Queenstown to Sandy Hook was six days one hour and fifty-five minutes.

The record of the Etruria is a most remarkable one. She has not only beaten the fastest previous record for the passage, but she has beaten the best previous single day's run, and made the great average of nearly twenty knots per hour on the entire run. The exact average is 470 knots per day, and 19.6 knots per hour. She left Queenstown at 1:25 o'clock Sunday afternoon. At first it did not appear as if the elements would favor even an ordinary trip. The second day out a fresh gale was blowing from the west, and the sea was choppy, at times coming over the bow. In fact, as one of the officers put it, "it was as nasty weather as a man's worst enemy could wish him to be out in." About this time Capt. Cook, who is affectionately spoken of as "our little man," did not have great hopes of a fast run. Capt. Cook is a perfectly capable officer, and he does what is best for his ship and passengers without regard to record-smashing. There was only one thing to do—slow down. For two hours the engines were run at reduced speed. Then the rough weather moderated and the vessel went ahead again full speed in search of the record, which was held by her sister ship, the Umbria, at 6 days, 4 hours, and 42 minutes. The start had been bad, however, and in the first two days only 913 knots had been made.

On the third day out the Etruria began to do her telling work, and the next day she did remarkably well, though making only five knots above the average of the entire trip. Friday, however, she let herself loose and kicked up her heels at a tremendously lively rate. On this day, and on this day only, she went ahead under both steam and sail. A fresh breeze was blowing and every advantage was taken of it. The day's run was 503 knots, which is a long way ahead of any previous single day's run, either of the Etruria or of any other transatlantic steamship. The daily runs were as follows: May 28, 455; 29, 458; 30, 496; 31, 485; June 1, 503; June 2, 457; total, 2,854 knots.

As Capt. Cook took leave of his 271 cabin passengers at the Cunard pier few of them realized what a strain the plucky commander had undergone during the last three days of the voyage. For 1,200 odd miles the Etruria had made her way through fog, not of the densest sort, but thick enough to make the greatest care necessary, and Capt. Cook had been on the bridge almost constantly. He felt perfectly rewarded for all his lost sleep, however, in the thought that he had wrested the record from the Umbria and Capt. McMickan. The Umbria had held the record from Queenstown to New York since May, 1887, and at one time held both eastward and westward records, but the former was captured by the Etruria a few weeks ago. Before the Umbria came to the front the Etruria had been at the head of the list since August, 1885, and every one knew that Capt. Cook had kept his eye longingly and determinedly on first place.

AN ILLINOIS SCIENTIST IN TROUBLE.

A Big Snake Holds a Levee in His Dining-Room.

Dr. William S. Strode of Bernadotte has won distinction far beyond Illinois as an ornithologist. The following accurate item is going the rounds of the press:

> Dr. W. S. Strode of Bernadotte has a collection of eggs valued at hundreds of dollars. The collection is composed of birds' eggs from the humming bird to the ostrich, and includes rare specimens from all parts of the globe.

But Dr. Strode does not confine himself to birds; his pets include every hideous sort of snake that he can find, or which any one will capture and fetch to him. His wife writes us:

> BERNADOTTE, May 31.—Yesterday a friend presented the doctor with a large copperhead snake. While trying to put it into a box it bit him on the thumb of his right hand. The wound was deep and bled freely. He sucked out the poison at once and took permanganate of potash internally and hypodermically—also a quantity of whisky; he also bathed his hand with a strong solution of permanganate and warm water. His arm and hand are swollen this morning, but he is out of danger.

A subsequent letter from that practical and somewhat disgusted lady says:

> The doctor is all right, except his sore arm. That miserable snake (a huge coppery fellow, three feet long) occupies the southwest corner of the dining-room, where he has held a levee since the episode of Wednesday evening; but just as soon as Dr. S. gets out of the house there is going to be an execution.

This reminds us that Homer Roberts' able paper, printed last week, seems to be a trifle lame on snakes. How is an ordinary mortal to know on the spur of the moment whether the snake that terrifies him is an "innocent garter snake" or something mighty dangerous?—*Fulton Democrat.*

Mrs. Smith's Hard Luck.

Women of the metropolis are in some instances curious creatures indeed. The horse-cars occasionally furnish striking illustrations of this fact. A middle-aged girl and a girl of girlish age were seated in a crowded horse-car last night chatting in so loud a tone that at least one-half of the passengers could hear them.

"Wasn't that really too bad about poor Mrs. Smith?" said one of them.

"Why, I haven't heard of it. Please tell me," said the other.

"O, haven't you heard of it? Why, dear me, I supposed everybody knew of it. You know the great trouble she had in getting a divorce from her husband," said the one.

"O, yes, but she got it, didn't she?" asked the other.

"Yes, but she had to pay $400 for it."

"But she ought to be satisfied with that, hadn't she?"

"Well, hardly; her husband, just to show how mean he could be if he wanted to, died the week after she paid $400, and she had all her expense and trouble for nothing."—*New Haven Register.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself, superior in strength, economy, and medicinal merit.

THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

THE CAMBRIA RUNS ON ELEVEN-FOOT SHOAL, NEAR ESCANABA.

Three Tugs Unable to Release Her and Her Cargo Being Jettisoned—Pumps Keeping the Big Steamship Free from Water—The Record in Heavy Coal Shipments Expected to Be Broken at Buffalo This Week.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 10.—[Special.]—The steel steamship Cambria, which has been busily engaged for a couple of weeks in breaking the records of rapid ore-handling, came to grief this morning at 1 o'clock on Eleven-Foot Shoal. She ran hard on and is out about two feet forward. Three tugs have been working on her all day, but did not succeed in pulling her off. The last report is that her crew is jettisoning the cargo and that the pumps were at work.

The Cambria left here the previous evening with a cargo of ore for Ashtabula. She belongs to the Mutual Transportation Company of Cleveland and is valued at $185,000. She was built last year and was the first of the fleet of the Mutual Company.

Heavy Shipments of Coal.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 10.—[Special.]—Something like 25,000 tons of coal have left port during the last two days, and there is about an equal amount of tonnage chartered. If this should be kept up during the week the present record of 100,000 tons cleared in seven days will be beaten. Coal charters not reported are Northerner and Oceanica, for Chicago, at 85 cents; Fitzgerald and Northwest, for Milwaukee, at 85 cents; H. E. Packer, for Superior, at 60 cents. The C. Tower Jr. comes light for iron. An accident sustained on Lake Michigan will compel the schr Northwest to go into dry-dock for repairs on her arrival here. The new prop Robert Mills will take her coal for Chicago tomorrow.

Vessel Movements.

Charlevoix—Cleared—Helen Pratt, H. M. Scove.

Manistee—Arrived—Mystic, C. Michelson, H. B. Moore. Wind northwest.

Marquette—Arrived — Republic, Grace Holland, Argonaut. Wind north, raining.

Holland — Arrived — Queen of the Lakes, Wollin, May Cornell. Wind north, brisk.

Racine—Arrivals—Gerlach, J. B. Newland, Joses, South Side.

Washburn—Arrived—David Dows. Cleared —S. F. Hodge, Detroit; Holland, Sherwood, Danforth, Chicago, lumber.

South Chicago—Arrived—Metacomet, Massachusetts. Sailed—J. P. Card, Rockaway, J. E. Rumbel, Merrimac.

Ashland—Arrived—Blessing, Alcona, Grover, Kent, Alta, Adams. Cleared—Badger State, Annie Young, Wocoken, ore, Cleveland.

Ludington—Arrived—Melitta, Annie Thorine, Caledonia. Cleared—Hattie Perene, Day Spring, Mercury. Wind northeast, fresh; foggy.

Manitowoc—Arrived—F. Cane, Bert Barnes, Lydia, Isolda Bock, L. B. Coates. Sailed—F. Cane, Lineria, Tallahassee. Wind northwest, fresh.

Escanaba—Arrived—Tom Adams, H. J. Johnson, Chenango, J. H. Devereux, Ishpeming, Our Son. Departed—F. L. Vance, William Chisholm. Wind northwest, fresh.

Sheboygan — Wind-bound — J. A. Holmes. Arrived—Tallahassee. Sailed—Venture, Milwaukee; F. Smith, Pine Lake; Minnehaha, Whitehall. Wind northwest, light.

Minorville—Arrived—Adirondac, Fleetwing, Charles Brown, Rising Star, Boscobel, Peshtigo, Active. Departed—Fayette, William, Rudolph, Glen Cuyler. Wind west, strong.

Buffalo—Arrived—Montana, from Duluth; Northerner, from Green Bay. Cleared—For Chicago, Arabia and Albany, cement; Rochester, coal and salt. For Milwaukee, Harvey Bissell, coal. Wind southwest, fresh; squally.

Welland Canal—Passed up—George C. Finny, Oswego to Racine, coal; West Side, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; John Pridgeon Jr., Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo. Down—A. Falconer, H. D. Root, E. Blake, C. B. Benson, D. G. Fort, John Schuette, Jennie White. Wind southwest, fresh.

Sault Ste. Marie—Passed up—Otego, Monticello, Montmorency, Kaligua, 6:15 p. m.; N. K. Fairbank, Frank Perew, 7:15; Music, 9:30; J. S. Christie, David Stewart, St. Magnus, 11:00 a. m.; H. Chisholm, John Martin, 12:00 noon; Specular, 1:30 p. m.; P. P. Pratt, Spokane, 3:30; W. H. Gratwick, Wisconsin, 4:40; A. L. Hopkins, 5:20. Down—Athabasca, 2:50 p. m. Wind northwest, light; heavy fog.

Detroit—Passed up—John E. Eddy and consort, 6 a. m.; A. J. Rodgers, 6:20; Lycoming, 6:20; C. H. Green and consorts, 6:20; Francis Palms, 6:40; Owego, 8:20; D. Ballentine and consort, 3:20 p. m.; Inter-Ocean, 7:40; John Craig, 8. Down—Folsom and consort, 12 noon; Newburg, 12:20 p. m.; Buffalo, 1; Champion, 1:30; Oceanica, 1:40; Cuba, 1:40; Syracuse, 3:30; Progress, 7:20; H. A. Tuttle, 7:50.

Mackinaw City—Passed down—Tioga, 10:30 a. m.; W. M. Egan, 11:40; H. S. Pickands, 11:50; New York, 2:50 p. m.; Oregon and consort and A. B. Hayward, 3:20; William H. Wolf, 5:15; George W. Morley and consort and John R. Noyes, 6; Tecumseh and consort and Reed Case, 6:40. Up—Seaman, 6:40 a. m.; Niagara, 7:30; Ada Medora, 8:30; Allegheny and consorts, 9; W. A. Haskell, 10; L. M. Mason, 10:30; Constitution, 12; Corsica, 2 p. m.; John Muir, 6:40. Wind northwest, heavy.

Port Huron—Passed up—Havana and consort, Sanilac, 11; W. D. Cushion and barge, 2:30 a. m.; Maine and barge, 3; Hercules, North Cape, 5; Johnston, 7; Atlantic, 7; R. J. Hackett and consort, 7; T. M. Snuck and consort, 8; E. K. Roberts, Sweepstakes, F. A. Georger, Moonlight, Saveland, Annie M. Peterson, 8:30; A. Weston and barges, Bartlett, Corsica, Jay Gould, W. H. Stevens, R. L. Foyer and consort, Garden City and barges. Down—B. W. Blanchard, 8:30; Spencer, Smith, Post, 10:10; Syracuse, 10:20; S. Sheppard, 10:25; Kalkaska, 10:30; Tempest and barges, 11:15; Idaho, 12:20 p. m.; Nebraska, 12:45; H. A. Tuttle, 1; Progress, 1; R. Richards and consort, 1:30; Yakima, 2:40; Bob Anderson and consort, Sampson, Typo, Merrick, 3:30; Flora, 4:35; Salina and barges, 4:45; T. W. Palmer and consort, 5; Iron Duke and consort, 7; A. A. Turner and barges, 7:25; R. Stewart and barges, 7:30; Colonial and consorts, 8.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances at the Port of Chicago yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

With lumber, cedar, wood, etc.—Props T. D. Stinson, Oscoda; M. C. Neff, Green Bay City; Alice E. Wilds, City of New York, George Dunbar, Muskegon; Colin Campbell, Susie Chipman, Ludington; Joys, Manistee; schrs Kate Lyons, Thomas Hume, Clipper City, Minerva, O. R. Johnson, Jessie Phillips, Muskegon; White Cloud, Cheboygan; Delos De Wolf, Marinette; Snowdrop, Charlevoix; W. H. Hawkins, Manistee; Skylark, M. Thompson, Ludington; Annie Dall, Manistee; Col. Ellsworth, Escanaba; Myrtle, Arthur Bay; Duncan City, Manistique; James Garrett, White Lake; Richard Mott, Oconto; Lumberman, Jacksonport; David Macy, Grand Haven.

With sundries—Hudson, Chicago, Buffalo; W. J. Averill, Ogdensburg.

With coal—A. P. Wright, Russia, Clyde, E. P. Wilbury, Buffalo; Chauncey Hurlbut, Senator, Cleveland.

With stone—William Keller, Grindstone Island.

Light—C. J. Kershaw, Milwaukee.

CLEARANCES.

With grain—H. J. Jewett, Buffalo; Cuyahoga, flour, Marquette.

Light—Colin Campbell, Susie Chipman, Ludington

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 9.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court filed the following decisions here today:

State vs. Jacob Collins, appellant, indicted for keeping liquor nuisance; affirmed.

State vs. H. C. Shank, appellant, indicted for keeping liquor nuisance; reversed.

Chester C. Surny, appellant, vs. Marquise Bros.; affirmed. Reed dissenting.

F. M. Sullens vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., appellant, action to recover damages for obstructions; affirmed.

State vs. George J. Dillon, appellant; reversed.

State vs. Thomas King, appellant, indicted for keeping intoxicating liquor for sale; affirmed.

The Ticket Can Be Beaten.

Mr. Cleveland needs something more than good luck and a reminiscence to carry him to a second victory. The ticket which Democrats have nominated and by which they must now abide is one that can be beaten, to a certainty, by Republican candidates chosen with a view to party harmony, and to strength, confidence, and popularity that are National instead of local.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

A Good Name

At home is a tower of strength abroad—says the familiar proverb, and it is fully verified by the history of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first words of commendation and praise for this medicine were received from our friends and neighbors, and from the time it was fairly introduced up to the present there has been, and is now, more of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, than of all other sarsaparillas and blood-purifiers combined. This "good name" among people who have known Hood's Sarsaparilla and its proprietors for years should certainly be strong evidence to people in other cities and towns of the excellence and merit of this medicine. Send for book containing statements of cures.

Representative Thompson

Member of the Legislature from Ward 6, Lowell makes this statement:

"Four or five years ago my father, Nathaniel Thompson, living in Dover, N. H., was run over by a wagon and received an injury to his right leg, below the knee. A sore formed, which increased in size, discharged constantly so that he had to keep it bandaged all the time, and caused him a great deal of suffering. He was confined to the house most of the time. He received only temporary relief from medical treatment, and physicians told him he would have to have his leg amputated. About eight months ago he began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon noticed an improvement in the condition of the sore. Now his leg is

Entirely Well

And he is able to be about in good health." ALBERT G. THOMPSON, Bridge street, Lowell, Mass.

"I had salt rheum on my left arm three years, suffering terribly. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the salt rheum has entirely disappeared." H. M MILLS, 71 French-st., Lowell, Mass.

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Sold by all druggists, $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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DAVID HENDERSON..................Manager.

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—THE—

CRYSTAL SLIPPER! —OR— Prince Prettiwitz —AND— Little Cinderella.

An Original Spectacular Extravaganza in Three Acts and a Prologue, written especially for the

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE

By ALFRED THOMPSON, author of Arabian Nights, etc., and HARRY B. SMITH, author of The Begum, and produced at a

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MISE-EN-SCENE,
NOVEL SCENERY,
ORIGINAL BALLETS,
Artistic Costumes and Effects
Invented and designed by
ALFRED THOMPSON,
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Painted by W. Voegtlin and assistants.

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By Leon Hirsch of New York and Paris.

FULL CAST OF CHARACTERS.

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Count Twobetter		Mr. Thos. Martin
Tweedledum	Court Flunkies	Mr. Ernest Tarleton
Tweedledee		Mr. Thos. W. Reilly
Cinderella		Miss Ida Mulle
Prince Polydore von Prettiwitz		Miss May A. Yohe
Mardi Gras, the Prince's Buffoon		Miss Jessie Villars
Fairy Graciosa		Miss Grace Filkins
Angostura	Cinderella's Elder Sisters	Mr. Harry Allen
Flordefuma		Miss Elma Delaro
Capt. Riffraff, of the Guards		Miss Maud Waldemere
Tip-Top, Chief of the Pages		Miss Ruth Stetson
"She"		Ida Haggard
Flick	Court Pages	Miss Chamberlain
Flock		Miss Ward
Tric		Miss Franck
Trac		Miss Rodney
Piff		Miss Riversdale
Paff		Miss Nora Sigerson
Hostess of the Golden Pretzel		Miss Mamie Cherbi
Tapster		Miss May Francklyn
Thomas Cat		George Carrington
Demon Cats		The Rinaldos

Townspeople, Courtiers, Guards, Showmen, Acrobats, Running Footmen, Coachmen, Ladies of Honor, Suitors, Fairies, Amazons, Demons.

The entire production superintended by and brought out under the personal direction of CAPT. ALFRED THOMPSON.

Stage Manager..........MR. W. H. DALY
Ballet Master..........SIGNOR NOVISSIMO

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND SENSATIONS.
PROLOGUE.

Scene I. IN THE CATACOMBS—"She," the Witch of Selfishness, and her Demon Crabs. Appearance of Graciosa, Cinderella's Godmother, and Electric Change to

ACT FIRST.

Scene II. GRAND SQUARE IN THE CITY OF PRETZELSTADT—Prince Polydore von Prettiwitz comes of age; the City Fair opened by the Court: Parade of Pretzelstadt Musketeers; Cinderella's Selfish Relations; the Prince's Generosity; Raising of the Maypole and

DANCE OF FOOLS.

Scene III. BARONIAL KITCHEN IN ANTHRACITE CASTLE—Cinderella, the Drudge, and her friends, Yosey and the Cat; Marvelous Vision of the Fairy Graciosa; the Invitation to the Palace Ball.

Scene IV. THE FAMILY DRESSING-ROOMS—The Sisters' Snuggery and the Baron's Boudoir.

Scene V. ELIZABETHAN GARDENS OF THE CASTLE—The Pumpkin, the Mice, the Lizards, and the Rat; Fairy Graciosa's Gifts and Cinderella's Wonder; the State Coach and Ponies; the Coachman; the Valets and the Running Footmen.

Scene VI. A GLIMPSE OF FAIRYLAND—Mother Goose's Merry Mimes:

NURSERY RHYMES DIVERTISEMENT.

Little Bo-Peep and her Sheep; Jack and Gill; Little Boy Blue and Miss Muffet; Jack Horner and Contrary Mary; Humpty Dumpty and his Seven Brothers; Four and Twenty Black Birds Baked in a Pie; Froggy Would and the Lillywhite Duck.

Frog	Mons. Ronaldo
Duck	Mad'lle Qualitz

ACT SECOND.

Scene VII. PERISTYLE OF THE PALACE OF POLYDORE OF PRETTIWITZ—Mardi Gras and the Prince's Pages; Introduction of the Titled Guests; Announcement of the Duchess of Cantelope and Arrival of the Fairy Coach and Horses.

Scene VIII. THE COURT AND CONSERVATORIES IN POLYDORE'S PALACE—A Thousand Wonders Culminating

IN CINDERELLA'S SUCCESS;

the Imperial Gavotte and Grand Banquet Ballet, preceded by a Procession embodying a Sumptuous Service of Royal Plate in Gold and Silver; Triumphal entry of Knives, Forks, and Spoons; Gorgeous devices in Cups, Flagons, and Epergnes; Princely Plates and Dainty Dishes; Menu Printed on Satin; a Delicious Dessert.

(MENU.)
Oysters on the Half-Shell.
Ice Cream—Cherry and Pistache; Lemon and Chocolate. Mad'lles Mazoni, Quick, Brooks, Avanzina, Bourgomanero, Griffiths, Gautier, and Gheringhelli.
Champagne Sec—Mad'lles Josephine Leon, Ilda Macarri, Alice Woodbury, Kunze, Reamer, Pessione, Montin, and Grace Woodbury.
Quadrille Diabolique—Deviled Lobsters: Misses Blanche Lea, Stoddart, and Morando. Dressed Turkeys: Messrs. Morton Ronaldo, George Ronaldo, and Edwin Foy.
Cafe Noir—MAD'LLE QUALITZ.
Chartreuse—SIGNOR ASTEGIANO.
Eclairage Electrique—The entire Banquet being Illuminated by Colossal Chandeliers.
ELABORATE ACT-DROP, REPRESENTING THE FLIGHT OF CINDERELLA DOWN THE GIANT STAIRCASE.

ACT THIRD.

Scene IX. BLUE PAVILION AT THE BARON'S—Serenade and Search for the Duchess of Cantelope; the Prince in Despair and in Love.

Scene X. THE THRONE-ROOM IN THE PALACE—The Dudes and the Slippers; Great Shoe-as-you-please International Foot Show; Little Tich as the Voodoo Venus; Cinderella Distances All and Wins the Prince; the Fairy Graciosa's Gracious Presence.

Scenes XI., XII., XIII., XIV. TRANSCENDENTAL TRANSFORMATION—The Halls of Time; the Fairy Wishbone; the Wedding Presents and Cinderella's Clock; Realms of the Revolving Hours.

NOTE—Owing to the extensive preparations incident to the production of "The Crystal Slipper," the Chicago Opera-House will be closed on Sunday and Monday Nights.

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Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Matinee Prices from $1 to 25c.
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500 CHARACTERS IN COSTUME.

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Wednesday	ITALY
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SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
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Theatre No. 1—"The Black Art."
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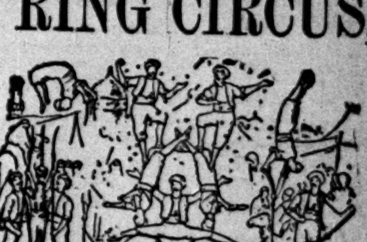

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Skilled Warriors, Daring Sheiks, and Fearless Horsemen.
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Pictures of the Scenes in Morocco,
Attack on the Travelers,
Flight, Pursuit, and Capture—Realistic Pitched Battle, and other extraordinary features of this magnificent and gorgeous entertainment, besides exhibiting the peaceful pastoral lives of these remarkably strange people and showing glimpses of life in the Harem and Nomadic Scenes, together with all the new and costly features of the

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Containing fully $1,500,000 worth of new features, rain or shine, at 9 a. m.

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For the accommodation of the public an office has been established at A. REED & SON'S Piano Store, 136 State-st., where reserved seat tickets can be purchased at the regular price, and admission tickets at the usual slight advance.

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In Duncan B. Harrison's Great Sensational Melodrama,
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Magnificent Scenery.
See the Magnificent Illuminated Barracks Scene!
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THE LARGEST AND MOST ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE OF THE YEAR UNANIMOUSLY DECLARE
RICE'S $20,000 Operatic Burlesque —THE— CORSAIR
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THE MOST MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION EVER WITNESSED IN CHICAGO.
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Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
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Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
The Peerless Comedienne,
-:- ANNIE PIXLEY -:-
In the delightful Comedy-Drama,
THE DEACON'S DAUGHTER.
New SONGS and MEDLEYS and the great Wash-Tub Song.
June 25—Grand production of THE CAVALIER.

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Monday evening, June 11—Rev. H. H. BARBOUR'S LECTURE,
"THE STORY OF THE WAR."
With War Songs by a large Chorus. Illustrated by 125 Stereopticon Views, Portraits of Logan, Sheridan, and all other leaders, and thrilling scenes of army life.
Reserved seats, 50c and 75c, at the box office.

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NEW SCENERY.
JAPANESE DECORATIONS.
THE MIKADO
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AFTER DARK.
Next Week—THE MEXICAN BAND.

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State-st., near Harrison.
J. W. KELLEY'S ITALIAN OPERA OF
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And Dockstader & Logan's Novelty Troupe all this week. Admission, 10c. Smoking permitted. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

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On the Day of the
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Performance and Fine Music every evening during Summer Season.

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N. Clark and Kinzie-sts. Tonight at 8. Laughing Week. HAWKINS & COLLINS' BIG SPECIALTY CO. All the latest novelties. Don't miss a good show.

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MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1888.

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Each subscriber under these conditions will receive THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S splendid lithograph likeness of Judge Gresham, carefully packed and forwarded by mail.

THOSE Republicans who think because the party majority in Oregon last week was considerably increased over those given in the two previous elections the party can count with certainty on the election in November of any candidate that may be named at Chicago should recall some of the incidents of previous National elections bearing directly on this point. In September, 1876, the Republicans swept the State of Maine by a majority of about 15,000, "a gain," as Mr. Blaine telegraphed to Mr. Hayes, "of 10,000 over our majority of last year." Two months later the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana were carried for Tilden by majorities of 33,000, 12,500, 3,000, and 5,500 respectively, and the result of the contest in the Nation was in doubt for months. Now, on the other hand, the Republicans were beaten in Maine in September, 1880, losing the Governorship and two members of Congress. The Democrats had high hopes on account of this result, but Garfield regained Maine and swept New York, Indiana, and Connecticut two months later by majorities of 21,000, 6,452, and 2,656 respectively. These State elections turning on local issues on Presidential years are apt to be misleading. The Oregon election should not inspire overconfidence, and it is the plain duty of every patriotic Republican to use his best efforts to nominate the strongest and most available candidate so as to make certain of success.

A REPRESENTATIVE of THE TRIBUNE who visited Pittsburg last November asked several persons there if the introduction of natural gas had materially increased the losses by fire. He was assured it had not, with the possible exception of glass works. The *Insurance Chronicle* tells a different story. It publishes statistics of losses from ten leading known causes of fire in the State of Pennsylvania. Up to 1885 natural gas was at the bottom of the list, but at the end of 1886 it had risen from the tenth to the third place, and the loss was about one-seventh less for last year. Incendiarism heads the list throughout. The loss of property from natural gas for the three years was nearly a million dollars. There can be no doubt that a large part of this was due to mismanagement and careless manipulation, and the decrease above noted may be accepted as an indication that its use is less dangerous as it becomes better understood. But the facts tend to show that the use of natural gas is not an unmixed blessing, while other revelations indicate that it does not confer upon its users at the East all the advantage of cheapness that has been claimed for it. The recent cutting-down of wages in the Pittsburg region is hinted to have been resolved on soon after the offering of a consignment of Alabama iron in that market at $2.50 per ton less than the schedule price in what used to be called the Smoky City, with the assurance that it would yield a fair profit if sold at that reduction.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The reduction of the Bank of England rate to 2½ per cent last week was the result of a pressure of idle capital, such as has not been seen for three or four years. The advance of a few weeks ago was due to a temporary state of affairs which drew specie to the Continent, but the 3 per cent rate set the movement the other way and also brought some gold from the United States. No action of the Bank of England can stay the tide of investment that is running in this direction. It is in this country that capital yields the best returns if wisely invested. In spite of their losses in Wabash, Erie, etc., the English appreciate this fact. They seem to be buying with better judgment than formerly, and there never was a time when they showed a more aggressive and enterprising spirit. There are no signs of a decrease of foreign buying of properties in the United States. The new schemes and investments in the Argentine Republic and other South American countries are also on a grand scale, while an enormous area of Africa, with a population of 70,000,000, has been appropriated in the cool English way. This acquisition will be a great field for the investment of English capital, and untold wealth can be drawn from it through the operations of a concern similar to the East India Company of the last century.

These new fields of investment are opening none too fast to take up the accumulations of capital. Not only in England but in this country idle funds are becoming a more conspicuous feature of finance than for years. There is a popular impression that an abundance of money means high prices. This has led many people into serious errors. We did not, for instance, have high prices in 1884, when the rates for money were so low, and at the present time the accumulations in the New York banks simply reflect the unwillingness of capitalists to go into new ventures. The recent demand for good bonds has been at the expense of new schemes which business-men have been afraid to invest in.

This timidity is seen more and more in all lines of trade. The volume of transactions is falling off, as appears by the bank clearings and many other evidences. The markets for iron, wool, cotton goods, etc., are in a condition of langour that has not existed for three years. Stocks of goods are not excessive, but the demand is moderate and measured almost entirely by the immediate wants of consumers. The farmers of the West are not in condition to buy heavily, and the speculative classes have plenty of use for their money in meeting the liabilities contracted in the last two or three years. In many parts of the country there is a marked decrease in building operations. This has been specially noticed in New York City. Chicagoans, perhaps, do not fully appreciate this, since this city is fully up with last year's record, and the industry here shows few or no signs of abatement. In the large towns west of Chicago many structures are going up, but they are mainly the products of old schemes. The number of new enterprises appears not to be great. But the worst feature of business is the frequency of important failures. There were several last week, and Chicago got more than her proper allotment. It is a comfort to know that this gradual reaction in business is due to no radical evil the cure of which would require many years. Trade is simply pausing a little to get breath.

Wall street sensed the situation long ago, hence the decline in the prices of stocks. One by one the unfavorable influences have been making their appearance for two years, and now some of the best railroads of the West, whose ability to pay dividends for an indefinit period nobody would have thought of questioning a few years ago, are a subject of the gravest doubts. The predictions made during the bull market last year that the spring and early summer of 1888 would uncover the bad financial condition of these companies have been fulfilled to the letter. The earnings of the Western roads applicable to the payment of dividends are falling off, and the outlook for the next three months is poor. But it must be remembered that prices are made in Wall street in advance of the events that justify those prices. There has been a great decline. Many outsiders may now discover that there is a reason for lower prices, but Mr. Cammack and his likes discovered it long ago. It is morally certain that some time during the summer the same people who have been bearing stocks for several months will join forces to put prices up—reason or no reason. The low rates for money will render any such movement easy when the time is ripe for it, and later in the season there will probably be more encouraging advices in regard to the crops which will help securities.

A REUNITED REPUBLICAN PARTY WANTED

It is worthy of note that while the Steve Elkins and Pat Ford sort of statesmen among the Republican factionists of New York are objecting to the nomination of Judge Gresham because it would give satisfaction to the independent Germans and American mugwumps who refused to support Blaine in 1884, the Democratic leaders are beginning to carefully cultivate this class of voters. Col. Collins, who was the spokesman of the Cleveland Administration in St. Louis, had none but honeyed words for these occasional Democratic auxiliaries. They were the "chivalrous and conscientious men" who left the Republican party. They are also called "the patriotic and independent citizens who four years ago forsook their old allegiance and came to our [the Democrats'] support, and who since that time have nobly sustained the Administration," and to whom the Democratic party "owes a debt of gratitude." The Democratic managers evidently appreciate the value of the support of those men. Had their votes not been given to Cleveland in New York State, despite Burchard's bigotry and the Elkins Belshazzar feast, Blaine would have been easily elected President. Cleveland cannot be reëlected without their general and united support. Is it good policy for Republicans under the circumstances to unite them in favor of Cleveland's reëlection, to bar the way to their return to allegiance to their old party, to decline beforehand their assistance, and to court their enmity and their antagonism for all future time?

There is abundant evidence that the greater part of the mugwumps, independent Germans, and stay-at-home Republicans of 1884 are heartily tired of the Cleveland party and would be glad of a reasonable pretext for rejoining the Republican party. The condemnation of the Cleveland Administration by the Civil-Service Reform League in New York about ten days ago is significant of the feeling of the former Republicans who are in a large majority in that organization. The "pernicious activity" of the Democratic officeholders in all the large cities has estranged other voters from the Administration party. Even the blarneyings of Col. Collins will not retain these men in the Cleveland party if the Republicans are wise. "His [Collins'] appeal to the patriotic, independent citizens who four years ago forsook their old allegiance and came to the support of the Democratic party is a frank acknowledgment," says the Boston *Herald*, the chief organ of the New England mugwumps, "from a quarter where recognition has not always been generously bestowed. But it would be idle to ignore the fact that a large proportion of these independent voters do not find, as Col. Collins supposes, a 'splendid justification' for their votes of 1884 in the present condition of the civil-service system." Utterances like this in the Boston *Herald* and other journals of its class go to show that the mugwumps only want a fair opportunity to renew their allegiance to the party from which they became estranged four years ago on some side issues. It is not good politics to tell them that they are not wanted, that they are objectionable, when with their help you can win and without it you can't. For, bear in mind, and don't forget it, that the Prohibitionists will draw away from the Republicans to Gen. Fisk many more votes in New York than St. John did in 1884. And these losses must be made up from other sources to have any chance whatever of carrying that State.

How differently they manage these things at the other side of the Atlantic. Two years ago the Gladstone party in England was driven from power by the defection of the Liberal-Unionist mugwumps. Ever since Mr. Gladstone and those associated with him in the management of the Liberal Home-Rule party have used every effort to win the Unionists back into the Liberal fold. Every one who returns is welcomed back with open arms. What rejoicings there were at the return of Trevelyan, for instance. Can't American Republicans learn somewhat from their British cousins or from their Scriptural reading?

He is not a safe political guide who tells the Republicans at this time that because the Democrats have perhaps blundered by not taking their candidate for Vice-President from Indiana, and because Oregon has gone Republican by an increased majority on account of the propositions of the Mills bill to place wool and lumber on the free list, they can win with any candidate. Will the Oregon wool-growers and lumbermen or the Indiana disappointed Democrats affect the Democratic majority of 70,000 which low-tariff Cleveland obtained over high-tariff Blaine in New York and New Jersey, within cannon-shot of the New York court-house? Will they count against the advantages which the Democrats derive from the fact that they are in possession of thousands of Federal offices and from their control over that expanding patronage.

The fact is—and it is one which ought to be impressed on the mind of every delegate to the Chicago Convention—the Republicans must be united, harmonious, and aggressively enthusiastic to win. They can be all this under the leadership of Judge Gresham. His nomination will bring back most of the stray sheep, gain many Democratic votes, and call out the full Republican vote election-day. Any losses which he may sustain through the opposition of monopolies in affiliation with Jay Gould will be compensated for an hundred-fold by the votes he shall obtain from the honest men of the country. Has any other candidate now mentioned in connection with the Republican party the same elements of strength?

IS ULTRA-PROTECTIONISM A WINNING ISSUE?

The Presidential election four years ago was determined by the vote cast within cannon shot of the city-hall in New York. Many think the result this year will again depend on the poll of New York City. Beyond all doubt the votes cast in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and New Haven will turn one way or the other the doubtful States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. With the issue thus focused and localized the Republican party should be able to determine without difficulty just what policies will give it the greatest certainty of victory.

The strip of territory about New York Bay, including New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Queens and Richmond Counties, comprises the greatest hive of tariff-protected industry in the United States. Armies of protected workmen and hundreds of millions of protected capital are found within this district. Accordingly the Republican party is assured that high protection alone is the winning issue for it in this campaign. What is the record? The following table gives the vote cast in the district indicated (including also New Haven) for Garfield, moderate protectionist, with that for Blaine, high protectionist, against Hancock and Cleveland, low tariff men:

	Blaine, high protection.	Cleveland, low tariff.	Majority, Cleveland.	Garfield, moderate protection.	Hancock, low tariff.	Majority, Hancock.
New York City	90,093	133,157	43,064	81,730	123,015	41,285
Brooklyn (Kings Co.)	53,514	69,243	15,729	51,751	61,096	9,345
Queens	8,367	10,415	2,078	8,151	10,391	2,240
Richmond	3,104	5,184	2,080	3,291	4,816	1,525
Total			62,951			54,494
Jersey City (Hudson Co.)	16,312	21,687	5,375	14,632	19,586	4,954
New Haven	16,336	19,349	3,016	15,713	17,893	2,180

New York State gave Garfield 21,033 majority and Cleveland 1,047. Connecticut gave Garfield 2,656 majority and Cleveland 1,276. New Jersey gave 2,010 majority against Garfield and 4,412 against Blaine. And the protected corner of the State within a half a dozen miles of the city-hall rolled up 63,000 low tariff, anti-high protection majority, and increased its anti-high protection majority against Blaine by 8,400 votes over that against Garfield. From these figures it appears that the "tin-bucket brigades" swarming out of the factories, mills, forges, and shops of the great tariff-protected district about New York carried New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut against high protection, and the majority increased just as the Republican party, in the person of its candidate in 1884, emphasized the high-tariff doctrine. The farmers of the three States, voting faithfully for high protection with the benevolent purpose of securing high wages to the city trades-union workingmen of New York and Brooklyn, were met and overwhelmed by the workmen themselves, who rejected the proffered boon. Is it possible these workmen can't comprehend what is good for them? The farmers insisted that they should have rich milk, but the workmen replied that it was skimmed before it reached them, and that others got all the cream, and they would have nothing to do with it. If they had really believed that a perpetuation of high war duties was to their interest they would have roiled up their 63,000 majority for the other ticket.

Surely, if workmen in protected industries can be won by the high-tariff doctrine such a result should have appeared four years ago, and the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut been saved to the Republican party. Mr. Blaine was a genial, gifted, attractive, inspiring leader. No advocate could urge high protectionism on workmen with greater vigor and plausibility than he. Nevertheless they rejected his doctrine, increased their majorities against the Republican ticket 8,400 votes, and left the unprotected farmers to champion high protectionism. Is it good policy to nominate a candidate with extreme protectionist views or make a platform calling for a tariff higher than the average sentiment of the party favors? Will not such policies make defeat certain in the doubtful Eastern States? The election returns show that when the Republican party has been defeated in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut it was owing to the vote of the manufacturing centres and that just as high protection doctrines are emphasized the majority against the Republican party in these centres is increased. How much ultra tariffism then will be needed in the platform or in the person of the candidate to insure defeat and make certain the loss of the doubtful Eastern States?

CHICAGO AND DULUTH.

The New York *Times* is singing of the commercial downfall of Chicago. It says Duluth is but a trifle farther from the Straits of Mackinaw than is the head of Lake Michigan. Hence the "strategical position" of that city makes it practically as near New York and Liverpool as is Chicago. For that reason it asserts that Chicago is now losing her trade, and is doomed to lose much more of it in the near future, while her departing glory is going to the western end of Lake Superior and the twin cities of Minne-Paul. The railroads that centre at those points, it says, are the deadly enemies of all those which are tributary to Chicago, and the latter stand no better chance of success in the unequal struggle than is possible in the rivalry between the water routes.

The argument would be stronger and the conclusion a sounder one if the whole of the business transacted in Chicago consisted in the receiving of wheat and flour from the Northwest and the shipping of the same to Europe via the North Atlantic ports. But this is far from being the case. The total receipts of wheat and flour in this city for the last five years were barely more than 30 per cent of the entire volume of breadstuffs, while they formed a much smaller part of the entire produce movement at this point. The country tributary to Duluth has not hitherto been found good for the growing of much besides wheat. It is too far north for corn, oats thrive there but sparingly, and its winters are too long and cold for the profitable raising of live stock. Hence it does not produce wool or hides or hogs or cattle in quantities worth naming any more than it does of fruits or staple vegetables. What flaxseed is produced in that region has hitherto been sent to Chicago as its best market, and it is scarcely a year since the holders of wheat all over the Northwest were anxiously rushing as much of it as they could into this city, utterly oblivious of the claims of buyers in Duluth and Minneapolis. The manufacturing facilities of the devouring rival are scant indeed, and fuel of all kinds so dear as to be almost unusable for power in competition with people who have at their feet the vast coal-beds of Northern Illinois, with those of Indiana and the farther East to be drawn upon at a moderate additional cost.

The matter of transportation is much less to our disadvantage than assumed by the *Times* or by several other sheets that have been published within the last year or two in the alleged interest of the Northwest. The season of navigation from Duluth eastward is at least five weeks shorter than that from Chicago. The Northern route by rail presents even more of comparative disadvantage. It is practically locked up by storms and severe cold during a large part of each year, while the interruptions to traffic and travel from those causes on the more southern routes are but occasional and temporary. These things make an important difference in favor of the route around the head of Lake Michigan, while it has a still greater advantage in the fact that the carrying of wheat and flour is only a minor part of the total business, while in the case of the other it constitutes nearly all. The northern roads cannot afford to carry freight or passengers at less than cost, as to do so would be a losing business throughout. The lines which connect the Northwest with this city can, have done, and will again if necessary, carry the wheat and flour of the Northwest at sufficiently low rates to compete with the other, and depend for their profits upon the much larger volume of traffic which they command subject only to competition among themselves. There is no doubt of their ability to do this, or to justify their action by appeal to that clause of the Inter-State Commerce law which permits different rates under different circumstances introduced by the fact of water transportation in one case and not in the other.

Even if the competition referred to should cause the loss of a small portion of the present business of Chicago in buying from and selling to the Northwest the subduction would be a much smaller portion of the great total of trade which her merchants have obtained by dint of favorable location and superior enterprise. Such a loss is by no means certain, but it would be far from complete, and might be called little other than nominal. The recent large increase in the development of the Northwest was in large part achieved by the aid of Chicago capital and conducted under the supervision and direction of Chicago men. They have built elevators at Duluth, and buy the wheat which is stored there till wanted for shipment on orders sent to and from this city. They have also invested liberally in the roads which are now talked of as about to prove our ruin, while the whole system may really be regarded and spoken of as an extension of our commercial influence, which is far more likely to leave Minneapolis in the position of being side-tracked in a business sense than to hurt this city. The *Times* needs not to talk of weeping over the prospect. If tears do not come to the eyes of its prophet till Duluth has supplanted the city at the head of Lake Michigan he will go down to his grave without having known much of that sorrow.

IT is an axiom in the grocery trade, in other countries as well as in the United States, that sugar must be handled at net cost, while an excessive profit is exacted on the sale of other goods in order to make both ends meet. The reason for this is one of those things which, in the language of Sothern, "no fellah can find out." The grocers themselves have at last become aware of the folly of it, and some of their number have called for a general convention of the wholesalers to be held in New York the 23d of this month for the purpose of endeavoring to mature some plan for abating the nuisance. It is thought that if these gentlemen can be made to fall into line the retailers can easily be induced to follow. This is the ostensible object of the call, but it is just possible that something else lurks behind. The latter part of the circular calling the meeting alludes incidentally to another topic, but in such a way as to suggest the feminine postscript to a letter. It hints at the "general movement to avoid the excessive and unreasonable operation of the law of competition" as one that would seem to have a legitimate cause in the recent vast increase of facilities for production and distribution, and refers to "reasonable efforts for self-preservation," in contrast to the monopolistic combinations which are operated in a manner that is detrimental to the public welfare. No objection can be raised to the language employed in the document, but it leaves room for the inference that much more is intended than said. Can it be possible that some parties in the trade contemplate the formation of a grocers' trust to complete the misery of the unfortunate householder, whose grocery bill is at present about the only one not highly engraissed as a result of trade combination? It may be in place to remark that if these gentlemen would combine against the refiners instead of the public a good many persons in the latter class would wish them godspeed.

What Invention Has Done in Cheapening Production.

CHARLESTON, Ill., June 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please answer the following questions through the editorial columns of THE TRIBUNE?

1. If the duties were taken off wool, sugar, and other "raw" materials what per cent reduction would it make in the price of the manufactured articles to the consumers?

2. Is it not true that nearly all kinds of manufactured goods are cheaper today than they ever were under the Democratic tariff for "revenue only"?

W. I.

The bill before the House of Representatives, which it is now considering, places wool on the free list, and to balance that great advantage to the manufacturer reduces the duties on woolen goods, which now average about 68 per cent, to 40 per cent. The gain to the people at large in cheapening their clothing, blankets, and carpets should be the difference in price under a 68 per cent and a 40 per cent tax. Each consumer can figure it out for himself.

Placing sugar on the free list, refined as well as raw, would make a reduction to the consumer of about three cents a pound, which includes "incidence," or, in other words, the middleman's profits on the duty itself. In the whole United States the saving would probably be 80 millions of dollars to the consumers.

There are so many articles under the head of "other raw materials" that it would be difficult to give more than an approximate answer to the question of effect on the selling price thereafter. The reduction of price to the consumer would vary with the amount of duty removed. The last Democratic tariff was that of 1846, farther reduced in 1857, and lasting till 1861. Since then the price of wool, which was on the free list from '57 to '61, has declined nearly one-half, which contributes to the cheapening of woolen goods very much. And most other raw materials are also cheaper since then. And there have been made enormous improvements in labor-saving machinery since 1861. New inventions have revolutionized the cost and output of manufactures. Ten thousand labor-saving inventions in this country and Europe have been introduced into applied mechanics. There have been numerous wonderful discoveries in chemistry which have been utilized in the arts. The progress of the civilized world in material respects has been something marvelous. Compare the present steel-built steamer with her triple engines with the old coal-devouring paddle-wheel wooden vessel! Look at the improvements made in all kinds of agricultural machines in the last thirty years. Consider the revolution in the methods of making iron and steel and shaping them into all forms and uses. Compare the old hand-labor methods of making boots and shoes with the present automatic methods of turning them out, one man or boy doing as much now as a dozen men thirty years ago. See what the sewing-machine has done in cheapening the making of clothes and of everything that requires needlework.

The cost of manufacturing all kinds of textiles is but a fraction of former expense; the improvements in making all sorts of wood-work have kept pace with labor-saving methods in all other branches of manufacture. But the greatest labor-saver of all is the railway system. Think what invention has done in bridging great rivers, in blasting rocks and tunnels, in cheapening steel, in enhancing the traction power of locomotives. Think of how the improved and cheapened railway has reduced the cost of transportation.

Yes, it *is* true that nearly all kinds of manufactured goods are cheaper now than they ever were under "the Democratic tariff for revenue only," when the clumsy and expensive methods of manufacture were in vogue. The busy brain of the inventor, joined with large capital and prudent, skillful business management, has cut down the cost of production to a remarkable degree in all civilized countries, including our own; and will continue in the future as in the past to reduce the cost of goods and wares.

How Is This, Mr. Egan?

Mr. William Dillon, a well-known grain-buyer connected with one of the leading commission-houses of this city, whose principal field of operation is Nebraska, where he resided for fifteen years, takes pointed exception to Mr. Patrick Egan's representation of the Nebraska Republicans as being for Alger and against Gresham. Mr. Dillon, who has traveled over the State extensively recently, says that while Blaine was undoubtedly the first choice of the Nebraska Republicans until his letter to Whitelaw Reid was published, and while they would be for him yet if there was any possibility that he would be a candidate, still it is an undoubted fact that they are now almost solidly for Judge Gresham. "Gen. Alger," says Mr. Dillon, "is hardly known in the State, and has not been seriously considered as a candidate for the Presidency there. He was talked of some time ago for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Blaine, but it was not believed that he aspired higher. Mr. Egan certainly does not represent the Republican sentiment of the State in supporting Alger for the Presidency or in suggesting Depew. He may represent the sentiments of some of the railroad managers in the State who are opposed to Gresham. But if he wishes to represent the opinions of the honest masses of the Republicans of his State he will turn in and help to give us the great Indiana Judge as our standard-bearer this year.

"I feel indignant," continued Mr. Dillon, "that Mr. Egan should misrepresent the views of those whom he has been sent here to represent. He was not sent here to represent Irish-Americans or Pat Ford, but Nebraska Republicans—native Americans, German-Americans, Irish-Americans—as they are. I hope Mr. Egan will reconsider his position, consult his constituents, and act as a patriotic American and a loyal Republican, and give his vote and use his influence toward securing the nomination of a candidate who can so certainly win and who will so fittingly represent the American people as Judge Gresham, and who will not depend for success on the length of his purse or the size of his bar'l. I don't suppose Republicans generally would greatly prefer another Hayes to Cleveland."

Borrowing Votes for Harrison.

Rochester (Ind.) *Daily Republican*, June 8: While there is no perceptible weakening in the support of Gen. Harrison, it is evident that the Gresham boom is making itself felt in Indiana. At least there is more toleration of it than there was a month or so ago. This is caused by the strong and somewhat formidable support that the Judge is receiving outside the State. The latest move in Indiana in his interest is the proposed circulation of an open letter to the delegation from this State urging it to unite with Illinois in support of the Judge after casting a complimentary vote for Harrison. The Gresham men claim that it would be generally signed, for they say that three of the delegates—J. M. Crumpacker of La Porte, W. M. Simon of Plymouth, and Clem Studebaker—believe that Gresham is the most available candidate and will vote for him after casting a complimentary vote for Harrison. They do not regard the instruction as binding after that, especially if there are strong indications that Gresham can be nominated by Indiana's votes. Some politicians are of the opinion that more than half of the Indiana delegation will be ready to vote for Gresham after the first ballot, and unless Sherman's managers loan Harrison votes from other States his name will be withdrawn. The *borrowing of votes is an old trick and one that is often resorted to* by the managers of candidates. Harrison's supporters are being held in line pretty well, however, and a great deal of work is being done quietly.

The Rochester (Ind.) *Republican* had not heretofore been set down as favoring Gresham. Its pointed reference to the old trick which the Harrison managers intend resorting to of borrowing votes from Sherman's managers and others to give countenance to his little local boom and prevent the delegates from going over to Gresham is quite significant, and shows that the intended game is getting to be understood.

THE Boston *Record* has just made a canvass among the Massachusetts Republicans for Presidential preferences. Twelve hundred replies were received, and of these Gresham received more votes than all the other candidates together, Blaine excluded.

MICHIGAN is a doubtful Republican State, and ex-Gov. Alger, as the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.) points out, is an undoubted millionaire. "These two considerations," says the *Record*, "will be impressed upon the attention of the Chicago Convention with the urgency of apprehension and the hope of spoliation."

AN imported French kitchen-lady on the North Side, whom we will call Bridget Mulcahy, was dusting the family parlor the other day. On the table was an encyclopedia open at the X's. Her mistress, who was in an adjoining room, saw Bridget look at the book and heard her slowly spell out the name "X-e-r-x-e-s." It puzzled her for a moment and then she soliloquized: "Howly Mither o' Moses! they've got his name in the biggest book in the house! Will they niver lave off printin' things about Mr. Yerkes!"

SO IT is to be Gresham against the field, is it? Then don't wager any of your hard-earned wealth on a dark horse.

A LITTLE less of swallow-tails and mascots, Capt. Anson, and a little more of the old-style Chicago work.

A FINE vein of coal has been discovered on the line of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad at Ardmore, I. T., about forty miles from the Texas State line. The vein is said to be equal in thickness and quality to the McAllister mines on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road. The mines will be in active operation in August. The officers of the road say this will effect a saving in the cost of coal and an increased business to the road of $500,000 per annum.

EX-SENATOR T. C. PLATT of New York State authorizes the statement that he is not committed for or against any candidate at Chicago. "I intend to go there uncommitted," he said, "and will only decide my course of action after a full conference with the delegates from other States. I think this is the wise course for every delegate to pursue, now that Mr. Blaine has emphatically pulled out. As long as the party drift was toward him, clearly and distinctly, I advocated his nomination. Now, I deem it a good time to wait and see what will come."

A GREAT many good Republicans in Chicago are enthusiastically supplying Democrats with red bandana handkerchiefs. In so doing they have the satisfying consciousness of knowing that they are filling a long-felt Democratic want and emptying their shelves and counters of a great quantity of old and hitherto unsalable stock.

THE first spontaneous uprising of any consequence that followed Mr. Cleveland's renomination was in Minnesota and consisted entirely of young grasshoppers.

MEN and brethren, heed a friendly warning: Don't raise the cry, "Anybody to beat Gresham!"

INDICATIONS for next week, in the vicinity of Chicago: Cool Sherman weather, with local Harrison storms, warm Allison currents, slightly increased Alger pressure, scattering areas of Depew disturbances, followed by a Gresham cyclone.

The Civil-Service Reform Goose.

New York *Sun*: The platform disposes of civil-service reform by ignoring it altogether except in the historical sense. There is not a word of encouragement or promise for those gentlemen who have until recently cherished the belief that the Democratic party under the present Administration was their peculiar property and their accredited agent in the extension of the Chinese system of competitive examinations and percentage ratings. Not a word to warm the cold cockles of the most sanguine mugwump heart! No wonder the New York *Times*, which mugwumped four years ago upon this issue, pronounces the platform of 1888 utterly discreditable for its deliberate omission of any indorsement of civil-service reform. That goose is cooked.

CURRENT NOTES.

Teacher—What is the plural of child? Boy (promptly)—Twins.—*Town Topics.*

The rifle, though not sociable in its habits, rarely goes off by itself.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Funny, isn't it, that after a man has once given his word he should try so hard to keep it.—*St. Albans Messenger.*

That it is necessary for a man to drink liquor every day is a theory that will not hold water.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Strawberries are always quoted at so much "per box." This is well. The box should not be overlooked.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Miss Braddon is just bringing out a novel entitled "The Fatal Three." Wonder if the scene is laid in front of a pawnshop?—*Aurora Blade.*

That Tennessee clergyman who inherited a fortune of $8,000,000 now asserts that the story of Dives is an "interpolation."—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

Stranger—What is this? Ink, pens, and paper—one thaler! What writing have you had to do for me? Landlord—Why, the bill!—*Fliegende Blatter.*

Woman (to tramp)—"After you've ett that pie will you saw a little wood?" Tramp (eying the pie)—"Yes, ma'am, if I'm alive!"—*Texas Siftings.*

Wife—John, do you know if the Rev. Dr. Jones' church will be open next Sunday? Husband (absent-minded)—Yes, the side door will.—*New York Sun.*

A man in a town not a thousand miles from Bangor is trying the experiment of grafting apple twigs into a pine tree. He wants to raise pineapples.—*Bangor Commercial.*

Country bride (in up-town hotel)—What's the matter with the lettuce, John? Groom (who has deluged it with oil and sugar)—Suthin's wrong with the dinged vinegar.—*New York Sun.*

Milk-punch makers are men who belong to the Shakers. Champagne-drinkers are Quakers in the morning. Baptists want water straight. Methodists take a sprinkling of it.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A lady subscriber wants "a sure recipe to keep jellies from molding." Place the jelly on the supper-table and tell the children to help themselves. We've seen heaps of preserves also saved that way.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A butcher's wife called on a neighbor to inquire after her young hopeful, aged 4 weeks. "The little fellow is getting on splendidly," was the proud mother's reply; "I only wish he were a little stronger and bigger. Fancy, he only weighs seven pounds!" "Ah! with or without the bones?"—*Progres de Bolbec.*

Young De Lyle—Aw, there is a cigar butt that I prize highly, Miss Maude. It's the wemains of a cigar the Pwince of Wales gave me when I was ovah lahst season. Miss Maude (much interested)—Indeed, how nice! And who smoked it, Mr. De Lyle, the Prince?—*New York Sun.*

A "drug store" in a town in Maine, when visited by a constable, was found to contain seventeen bottles of lager beer, five bottles containing whisky, three bottles of gin, three bottles of wine, and two cans of alcohol. It is believed that if it hadn't been for the Maine law that "drug store" would have sold intoxicating drinks. Prohibition in Maine is not a failure, after all.—*Norristown Herald.*

PERSONALS.

Senator Fair, despite recent reverses, is said still to be worth $20,000,000.

Emperor Frederick is fond of violets, and vases in his room are kept filled with them.

Robert Browning recently refused a Boston publisher's offer of $1,000 for a short poem.

Mrs. Oscar Wilde, it is said, looks charming in greenery-yallery gowns and is fond of wearing them.

Miss Mary A. Rice of Atchison is the first woman graduate of the Kansas State University's department of pharmacy.

Joseph Davis of Wayne County, West Virginia, is father of a 6-year-old girl weighing 250 pounds. She is a perfectly healthy and intelligent child.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, who has been writing for the public over thirty years, is only 44 years old. *Youth's Companion* printed her first story, written when she was 13. She began "Gates Ajar," her best-known hymn book, in 1864.

Miss M. A. Widman has been elected to a fellowship in mathematics at Cornell University. Miss J. W. Snow is elected a fellow in botany, and Miss M. M. Wardell a fellow in architecture. Thus women get half the Cornell fellowships this year.

Col. J. P. Eagle, Democratic candidate for Governor of Arkansas, got most of his schooling after his 33d year. He lived till manhood on a farm, from which he went into the Rebel army as a private. He came back a Colonel, went to school, and finally to the Mississippi College. He is now 51 years old.

The late Rev. Dr. James Freeman Clarke when a young man was told by a phrenologist that his head lacked the bump of religiosity, that its "practical" bumps were the most prominent. This pleased young Clarke, as he did not deem the faculty for religious expression and excitement a requisit in his calling.

Allen G. Thurman, it is discovered, goes into the campaign with the evil spell of the number thirteen over him. There are thirteen letters in his name, he was born Nov. 13, 1813, and he was nominated June 7 as a candidate for the suffrages of Nov. 6, the sum of these two dates being thirteen. These figures do not worry the old Roman half so much as the knowledge that he is expected to drag his mate over two-thirds of the course.

The Duke of Marlborough, according to London gossips, is not going to marry an American widow nor any American, but his divorced wife, the Marchioness of Blandford. This curious reunion, it is said, will be due to the mother's desire to have her boy, from whom she has been separated since 1883, to the Duke's passion for the Blandford millions, and to the willingness of both parties to adopt the only course that will propitiate society.

Mr. Frederick Villiers, the war correspondent and artist of the London *Graphic*, was one day buying some old helmets at a public sale, and had a venerable cocked hat, for which no bid could be obtained, thrown in with his purchases gratis. When he came to examine the hat closely he found written on the lining, in a concealed spot, this entry in an unknown hand, which he believes, however, to be authentic: "This hat was given to me by the Duke of Wellington, May 21, 1851. He told me it was worn by him at Waterloo."

Amélie Rives is thus described by Mr. Alden of *Harper's*: "In her manners she's as simple as a child, and if you met her without knowing her name you'd not be aware that she'd written a line. She never talks of herself or her writings. Instead of pushing her work upon me she was so modest about it that I had to get the first things I published through her mother. People have mistaken and falsified her in every way, but it does not matter. She is sure to succeed. They mix her up with her heroines and she's not a bit like them."

The Rise of Mr. Oelrichs.

New York Letter to Philadelphia *Ledger*: Herman Oelrichs, who was today chosen by the New York delegation at St. Louis as a member of the Democratic National Committee, has never been prominent in politics, but he has lately been taking an active interest in the Democratic party, and has, it is said, been contributing liberally out of his wealth to its resources. He is a member of the firm of Oelrichs & Co., the agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and is several times a millionaire. He is only about 35 years old. He has a magnificent physique, and is one of the most prominent amateur athletes of New York; he is noted as a boxer, and more than once has given evidence of his skill and endurance. He is about five feet nine inches high, and weighs about 225 pounds, but does not look as if he weighed over 180 pounds. He is popular in society and among his business associates, and is regarded as a rising man.

Here Is the Man.

Philadelphia *News*: There is one man strong in the Republican party's affections, with a noble record as a soldier and a statesman, who, if nominated at Chicago, will beat Mr. Cleveland out of sight long before the day of election. His character is spotless, his ability unquestioned, his soundness upon the tariff question absolute. He is a man of the people, with a generous heart and a strong friendship for young men, and his name is Walter Q. Gresham.

A Sorry Mugwump.

Springfield *Republican* (Ind.): In 1884 the Democracy claimed to favor honest civil-service reform. Now they say we have had it. And so they indorse the President's early fidelity and more recent lack of fidelity to that reform, and we can well believe, from the temper of the delegates, that the indorsement weighs heavier on the lack than on the fulfillment. Here is the opportunity of the Republicans.

Nor with a "Bar'l" Either.

Philadelphia *Press*: It will take a bigger life-preserver than Allen G. Thurman to reach around the waist of Grover Cleveland and float him safely through the coming storm. You can't float an elephant with a champagne cork.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Paoli (Ind.) *Republican*: The air is full of Gresham electricity.

Beatrice (Neb.) *Express*: Gresham and Depew would be a winning ticket.

Portland *Oregonian*: No, Grover, you can't have Oregon. Your proposals are rejected.

Cedar Rapids *Gazette*: Gresham's boom is proving a regular political hurricane. He is flying.

Odebolt (Ia.) *Chronicle*: Gresham and Morton is the *Chronicle's* ticket—a combination that can carry New York and Indiana.

Louisville *Commercial* (Ind.): In the nomination of Thurman the Democrats practically concede Indiana to the Republicans.

Rockford *Gazette*: Oregon and Indiana may be put down as sure for the Republican ticket, especially if it be headed by Gresham.

Lafayette *Courier*: The unvarnished truth is that Thurman is a played-out old man—a reminiscence belonging to the dried-fruit period.

Denver *Republican*: The five Rebel-bullet scars which Judge Gresham bears would be a straight flush that could not be beaten in the poker game of politics.

Duluth *Tribune*: Thurman's nomination gives the Republicans Indiana. The nomination of Gresham will only swell the Republican majority in the Hoosier State.

Albany *Times* (Dem.): Mrs. Thurman thinks the old gentleman will have to get up earlier in the morning if he wants to get an office. And Cleveland will too, for that matter.

Peoria *Transcript*: The evidences multiply that the next President of the United States will be nominated at Chicago, on or about the 19th of June, and that his name will be Gresham.

Sandwich (Ill.) *Argus*: Judge Gresham is fast taking the lead as a candidate. There is little doubt but he will be the nominee of the Republican Convention, and he will be a good one.

Utica *Herald*: Allen G. Thurman, never strong enough to carry Ohio, adds no strength to the machine which snatches him from the repose of old age to promote the ambitions of Grover Cleveland.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: Now let the Republicans nominate Gresham for President, and Indiana can be persuaded to quit the foolish habit of giving a majority for the Democratic candidate.

Seymour (Ind.) *Republican*: The force of Gresham's boom is centripetal, and is self-originating and self-sustaining. Gen. Gresham has personally discouraged the organization of clubs bearing his name.

Lincoln (Neb.) *Journal*: Democratic organs, finding nothing else to kick about, object to Judge Gresham because he is a Judge. They evidently prefer an attorney whose fifty years of life brought him neither fame nor fortune.

Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express*: The recoil of the malicious and sneak assaults on Gresham is having a decided effect throughout the State. Republican newspapers that a few months ago paid no attention to his candidacy are now almost outspokenly for his nomination.

Delphi (Ind.) *Journal*: Viewed from the highest and clearest standpoint it is plain that Judge Gresham is the strongest candidate yet named for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. He is strong where other candidates are strong and also strong where they are weak.

Minneapolis *Journal*: Will Mr. Thurman continue to prosecute the Democratic ballot-box stuffers in Ohio or will he withdraw from the case? If the accused were Republicans and Judge Gresham were retained to prosecute them we all know what he would do, but what will Thurman do?

Illinois State Journal: The Gresham movement, which is not engineered by politicians, but is "of the people, by the people, and for the people," is growing daily. It grows because the more popular attention is directed to him the more generally he is recognized as the man for the times.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette*: Ex-Congressman Morrison lays all the credit of the nomination of Thurman for the Vice-Presidency to the newspapers. Mr. Morrison is a shrewd observer. If he will watch the course and result of the Gresham boom he will notice the same peculiarity about it.

Utica *Herald*: In 1884 St. John polled 25,000 votes in this State. The Prohibitionists estimate that this year Fisk will have 75,000. If they are of the same mind in New York next November as they were in Oregon last Monday Mr. Fisk will be doing well if he gets anywhere near St. John's vote.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: The fact that Gresham was a friend and Harrison an enemy of Oliver P. Morton during the latter years of the old war Governor's life is probably one of the reasons why Indiana, on the sober second thought, is repudiating the politicians and coming over to Gresham.

Rockford *Gazette*: Republicans have this year "foemen worthy of their steel," and only by united and determined work can they be defeated. But if the Chicago Convention acts wisely they will be beaten. It will take every Republican vote to do so, however. And Judge Gresham is the man to lead us.

Nebraska State Journal: Judge Gresham's letter to the Conkling Club of Pittsburg, in response to a notification that that club had indorsed him for President, is a model for modesty and honesty. The Judge does not decline in advance the nomination, nor does he make any anxious bid for support before the convention. Judge Gresham will find no cause to regret the writing of that letter.

Buffalo *Express*: We do not see how the intelligent and high-spirited citizens of the State of New York can allow their Electoral votes to be counted for this monumental Egotist and Ingrate, whose coagulated selfishness sickens friendship and disgusts enmity—and so we think, as we hope, that Grover Cleveland will be beaten out of sight this time. We can't name a probable Republican candidate who could not carry New York against him.

Tid-Bits: The ideal Republican candidate must not only be a man of untarnished political reputation but a man of practical knowledge of public affairs, of progressive thought, and a broad understanding of the responsibilities of the times. He must embody a sound financial policy, and must represent the highest sentiment of the country regarding the civil service and the tariff. The portrait that we have outlined seems at this time to belong to Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana as nearly as to any one we think of.

Ex-Senator Platt of New York declares that he has not committed himself to the fortunes of any candidate, and does not intend to do so. "It is a good time to wait and see what the drift of the country is. In my recent interview I urged upon delegates in this State the wisdom of waiting until they get to Chicago and see all the representatives of the party before they make up their minds what action to take. I still adhere to that advice, and have not departed from it myself. I am committed to no one."

Albany (N. Y.) *Express*: It was an insult to Allen Thurman to ask him to accept this humiliation at the hands of the party which owes him so much; and it is a sign that he has lost the spirit of his younger days when he consents to forfeit his rightful rank in the Democratic party and serve as a tender to the schemes of the Administration. So general will be this view of the matter among Democrats that the presence of Thurman's name upon the ticket will have a tendency to weaken it rather than add to its strength.

The Circus Prevents Slugger Sullivan Stumping for Cleveland.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—An enterprising Chicago man, with a full appreciation of the drawing qualities of John L. Sullivan, recently hit upon a scheme which only the champion's previous engagements made it impossible to be realized. The Chicago man offered Sullivan $1,000 a week to take the stump for Cleveland during the coming political campaign. This scheme was for revenue only, and it was not thought that John L.'s eloquence, however impressive it may be, would have any large effect in a vote-winning way. The Chicago man recognized that Sullivan's trip abroad developed in him an unexpected facility in public speaking, which, combined with his own imposing greatness as a prize-fighter, could not fail to draw big houses throughout the country. John L. would have favorably considered the acceptance of such a proposal, backed as it was by so large a money guaranty, had it not been for the fact that his negotiations with the Doris Circus were then under way and promised bigger money.

Old Jeff.

Jefferson Davis, who is 80 years old today, and who was ill at latest advices from his homestead, has outlived nearly all the Confederate commanders who served under him, as well as the Union commanders who fought against him. He has outlived his antagonist, Abraham Lincoln, by twenty-three years. He has outlived both Gen. Lee and Gen. Grant, both Admiral Porter and Admiral Semmes, and, in the diplomatic field, both Charles F. Adams and John Slidell. He has outlived the greater part of both the contending armies, though he was a far older man in 1861 than most of those who enlisted in them. He was a prominent politician and a leader in the United States Senate when Abraham Lincoln was an obscure lawyer in Illinois. In the Mexican war he was severely wounded at Buena Vista forty-one years ago, and wears the scars that yet remind him of that action. It seems by the letter of the aged champion of slavery to the Confederate Monument Association of Mississippi that he has at last concluded that his career is ended.—*New York Sun.*

The Bandana's Mate.

Peoria *Transcript*: The Democratic party is the only party in the history of the world that has gone into a canvass for a collar and a handkerchief.

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OFF FOR THE CONVENTION.

SOME OF THE WASHINGTON POLITICIANS HAVE STARTED WEST.

Others Will Follow in a Day or Two—Honors Talked Of for Hoar and McKinley—Good Reports from the Friends of Judge Gresham—Women in Iowa Organize a Club to Aid Allison—General Political News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—[Special.]—Washington will be deserted by many Republican members this week. Many members of Congress are going to the Chicago Convention. Representatives Henderson and Gear of Iowa left Saturday night to be on the ground early in the interest of Senator Allison. Maj. McKinley of Ohio will leave for his home Wednesday night. Mr. Butterworth will go to Cincinnati the same night and both will get into Chicago Saturday. Judge Payson, who has been doing so much missionary work for Judge Gresham, will leave here Wednesday. Senator Farwell and possibly other Illinoisans will probably leave for Chicago at the same time. They will carry good news for Judge Gresham's friends. Both the Judge and the Senator have been working hard lately to get at the public sentiment, and as the result of their labors are now thoroughly convinced that the inevitable result will be the great jurist's nomination. They have seen numerous attempts at combinations against him fail, and are thoroughly convinced from the letters they have received from all parts of the country that these reported failures were caused by the strong public sentiment that is insisting upon the Judge's nomination. The New England delegates will meet at Boston and go to Chicago together. Senator Hoar, Representative Boutelle, and other members from New England, will go to Boston and join their delegations. The Senate will probably adjourn from Thursday until Monday to give the Republican members of that body a chance to go, and the business of the Upper Chamber will be so arranged for the following week that nothing which arouses strong objection will be considered. Enough Republican members of the House will be left here to see that the Democrats do not take advantage of the absence of many members to pass the Mills partisan Tariff bill without proper consideration. No one is talked of here for Chairman of the convention except Senator Hoar, who successfully presided over the convention of 1880. He can make himself heard without difficulty—a qualification which Gen. Henderson seemed to lack in 1884. Maj. McKinley is being talked of for Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and some of his admirers think there is a possibility of his nomination for President.

OPINIONS OF DELEGATES.

Some of Them Think Gresham Is the Coming Man.

BEATRICE, Neb., June 10.—[Special.]—Charles O. Bates of this city, one of the delegates to the Republican National Convention from the First Congressional District, gives as his ticket for the nomination at Chicago: Gresham for President and Hawley for Vice-President. Mr. Bates, while expressing this as his first preference, also evinces a willingness to support Sherman if the sentiment is that way, or if the Nebraska delegation unites on any candidate, whether Gresham, Sherman, or Depew, he wishes to be considered willing to indorse the action of the delegation. There is a strong Gresham sentiment in the district sending Mr. Bates to Chicago. Mr. B. S. Baker of Fairbury, one of the two delegates from the Second Congressional District to the National Convention, expresses his preference for Judge Gresham and his intention to support him for the nomination. Mr. Baker expresses no other choice at present, and is regarded as one of the closest adherents to Judge Gresham on the Nebraska delegation.

HOLDREGE, Neb., June 10.—[Special.]—E. D. Einsel of this place, one of the delegates to the Republican National Convention from the Second Congressional District, has heretofore been a Blaine man. Since the withdrawal of Mr Blaine from the canvass Mr. Einsel will favor Judge Walter Q. Gresham for President, and in so doing he will be in active accord with a large majority of his constituents, who express the hope that Gresham will be nominated.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 10.—[Special.]—R. S. Norval of Seward, one of the four delegates-at-large from this State to the Chicago Convention, expects to support Judge Gresham for the Republican nomination. Mr. Norval is a popular man in the State, and desires to represent the sentiment of the careful thinking Republicans. He hopes that the delegation may work as a unit, and would like to see the solid vote of the State cast for Judge Gresham. Charles J. Green of Omaha, attorney for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and one of the delegates from the First District, has always been an anti-Blaine man, and was elected as such when Blaine was supposed to be a candidate. He has not expressed himself farther.

WOMEN WHO FAVOR ALLISON.

Wives and Daughters of Iowa Republicans Organize a Club.

WEST UNION, Ia., June 9.—[Special.]—This city has the first Woman's Allison Club formed in the United States. The club is formed to further the political interest not only of Allison but of any nominee of the party. It is composed of some of the leading ladies of the county, has procured badges and engaged rooms at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and such members as Mrs. Gov. Larrabee, Mrs. Dr. Robinson, Mrs. W. E. Fuller, and Mrs. H. P. Hancock will go to Chicago and represent the club there. Should Gresham be the nominee they will attune their voices in as high a key for him as for Allison. Aside from Allison, since Blaine's last letter, Gresham is the candidate most talked of in Iowa. The Blaine men all like him; he has individual merit, independence, and moral courage; is available, and represents the best elements of the Republican party, and the agriculturists of this section have confidence in him. While Iowa will stand by Allison while there is any reasonable show of his nomination, without doubt Gresham is the next choice of nine-tenths of the Republicans of the State.

HE IS NOT OPPOSING GRESHAM.

Elkins Denies the Rumors That Were Circulated About Him.

DEER PARK, Md., June 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your impression of the 31st ultimo, under the head of "The Elkins Literary Bureau," in a dispatch from New York, your correspondent intimates that I, with others, have been making systematic warfare upon Judge Gresham; and in your impression of June 4, in an an editorial, you say among other things: "Elkins says it is the field against Gresham."

I hope you will allow me enough space to say that there is no foundation whatever for the statement in the New York dispatch, nor in the editorial, so far as they place me in the position of hostility towards Judge Gresham's candidacy. I have not, directly or indirectly, said anything that would authorize either of these statements.

So far as your personal allusions are concerned, I make no reply to them. I only answer to correct an error and prevent my being placed in an attitude of hostility to Judge Gresham when such is not the case. Respectfully,

S. B. ELKINS.

THEY WILL ASSIST NEW YORK.

The Kansas Delegates to Chicago Will Combine on the Strongest Man.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 8.—[New York World.]—Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborne of Topeka, who has been generally mentioned as the probable Chairman of the Kansas delegation to the Republican National Convention, says in an interview: "Our delegation was for Blaine, but now that his name will not be presented to the convention I am sure our united vote will be cast for the man whose election seems most easy of accomplishment. If the New York delegation should unite in the presentation of a candidate whom I regarded as possessing superior strength and with proper assurances of success in that State, the Republican sentiment in Kansas would demand that our delegation should assist in bringing about that nomination. I have observed the favorable reception of Gresham's name by some of the Kansas delegates, also of Sherman, Harrison, and Alger, and all seem to entertain a friendship for Allison. He is our neighbor and we like him, but when the time for action comes I predict our vote will be solid and that it will be cast for the candidate urged by New York. Of course our delegates-at-large are expected to vote for Mr. Ingalls on the opening ballot. How long they will continue to so vote will depend entirely upon the developments in the convention."

Col. J. R. Hallowell of Wichita, another delegate-at-large, sums up the situation as follows: "I have been an earnest Blaine man ever since his speech in the House of Representatives, and regard him today as one of the greatest of living American citizens, and if I had the power I would make him President. But I have always entertained some misgivings as to his being the most available candidate for President. His recent letter has taken him out of the Presidential race. I think the strong Republican States should be governed entirely by the desires of New York, Indiana, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and particularly New York. My judgment is that at this time Judge Gresham is the most available candidate mentioned. I find, on talking with our people in different portions of the State, that at least eight out of ten are favorable to Judge Gresham, and think he is our strongest man. Gen. Harrison has no strength in New York. Senator Sherman has been too closely identified with certain measures to make a success of the race. Mr. Depew of New York, on account of his connection with corporations, will be extremely weak in the West. If Senator Ingalls hailed from another State than Kansas, with her reliable 50,000 majority for the nominee, he would be a strong candidate in my judgment. He will receive the vote of the Kansas delegation in the early balloting, but I believe a ticket composed of Judge Gresham and Levi P. Morton of New York will be nominated."

Judge J. C. Strong of Larned, delegate-at-large, said: "Blaine's letter is just what I expected from him. I think Gresham will be the nominee of the convention. Gresham has been my personal choice from the beginning of the agitation over the Republican nomination."

Albert Griffin, the other delegate-at-large from this State, is understood to be for Gresham. The understanding here is that four-fifths of the district delegates will vote for Gresham as soon as the complimentary vote for Ingalls is disposed of.

MR. WATTERSON EXPLAINS.

The Louisville Chieftain Fears the Eastern Democracy Has Misunderstood Him.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 10.—The Watterson and Democratic clubs, headed by a band of music and followed by a concourse of citizens, serenaded Mr. Henry Watterson at his home in this city Saturday evening on his return from St. Louis. He spoke reviewing the work of the convention, the platform, the ticket and so on. The following are the more notable passages in his remarks about the tariff and the platform:

"I have not always been squeamish about the terms used to describe what the Supreme Court of the United States itself has described as "legalized robbery." But nowhere have I proposed anything extreme or destructive. I am a builder by preference, a conservative by nature, and no more than the President, no more than Mr. Carlisle, no more than my friends Gorman and Scott, would I proceed in the work of reform with any rash precipitation. I am the friend, not the enemy of manufacturers; of mining and industrial developments; of labor in the sense of honest work for honest wages; and if the Democrats of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, would take what I think from my own lips, and not at second hand, from lips puckered to lie for a consideration, they would hear nothing to frighten or to injure them.

"I want to reduce the war taxes and my objective point is a revenue tariff; but in the nature of the case we are bound to go slow. Rome was not built in a day. The protective system cannot be got rid of for years to come. The Mills bill, which I support, is a protection, not a free trade measure. As for free trade, it is now at stake and never will be realized, if it be ever realized, until the manufacturers put themselves at the head of the movement and put it through. The menace like the chimera of the Rebel Brigadiers, is a figment of sectional and partisan malevolence, got up by the Republicans for campaign purposes."

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

The Harvard Post-Office Still Worries the Illinois Democrats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—[Special.]—Representative Lawler and the Rev. William Larkin of Chicago called at the White House today, the latter merely to pay his respects and the former to urge the appointment of John A. Sweney as postmaster at Harvard, Ill. This is the post-office over which E. M. Haines on one side and Col. Morrison, Dick Bishop, and their friends on the other have had such a big fight. Although the present incumbent's term expired a month ago the appointment of his successor has been hanging fire on account of the fight. Haines and Lawler are supporting Sweney, while Morrison and Bishop are urging the appointment of a man named Saunders. Lawler thinks Sweney will be appointed Monday or Tuesday.

Senator Cullom's View of the Issue.

NEW YORK, June 10.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom of Illinois said Saturday evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel: "I have never before seen such indifference over a National ticket as there is over the Democratic ticket just nominated. I believe it to be inevitable that the Republican party will elect the ticket it places in nomination. They talk of the Solid South for the Democrats, but I tell you there will be a Solid North for the Republicans this year. Even Indiana will go Republican. The question is whether the people of the country prefer a protective policy, which means prosperity, or a free trade policy, which would mean ruin to manufacturing industries. It was on the protection basis that Oregon was carried for the Republicans."

Maine Republican State Convention.

BOSTON, Mass., June 10.—[Special.]—The Maine Republican State Convention meets at Portland Tuesday for the nomination of a Gubernatorial candidate. The prominent aspirants for the place are H. B. Cleaves of Portland, Acting-Gov. Marble, and State-Treasurer Burleigh. Everything points to Burleigh's success, as he has about 150 more votes already than his competitors. There is a movement to substitute a fourth name and thus unite the factions.

Sends a Warning to Depew.

OMAHA, Neb., June 10.—[Special.]—The *Bee* of tomorrow will say editorially that the Nebraska delegation is for Depew, and warns the party editorially that in case Depew is nominated the *Bee* will not support him, but will place a separate Republican Electoral ticket in the field for independent and anti-monopoly Republican support.

Political Notes.

The Massachusetts State Prohibition Convention has been called to meet at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 12.

The Democratic Convention of the Forty-fourth Senatorial District of Illinois has been called to meet at Olney, June 21.

The Knox County, Illinois, Democrats will meet to nominate a ticket June 30, and will select delegates to the Senatorial convention.

The Republicans of Wayne County, Illinois, nominated a ticket Saturday and instructed their Senatorial delegates to vote for J. B. Sendmore as a candidate for State Representative.

The new headquarters of the Republican State and National Committees at No. 18 West Twenty-second street, New York, were opened Saturday. There were few visitors. The formal date of the opening has not yet been fixed. The committees will occupy the entire building.

Old Officers Re-elected.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 9.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Paul & Sioux City and the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha Roads the former directors were reëlected and these subsequently reëlected the old officers. No financial statements were made.

To Eastern Resorts by the Pennsylvania Special.

The Pennsylvania Special train No. 20 of the Pan-Handle and Pennsylvania Route, leaving Chicago Union Passenger Station every morning at 10 o'clock, reaches Philadelphia at 1:30 p. m., and New York at 3 p. m., Central time, 4 p. m., Eastern time, the following day, purposely to accommodate those who may desire to connect with afternoon lines for the various health and pleasure resorts on New Jersey coast, about New York, and in New England. This train runs Pullman vestibule sleeping-cars from Chicago to Philadelphia and New York without change. The route is first-class in every particular, hence full regular rates are charged for passage, but no extra fare is collected on the Pennsylvania Special. Full particulars may be had by calling upon ticket agents of connecting lines in the West or Northwest, or by addressing C. W. Adams, Assistant General Passenger Agent, No. 65 Clark street, Chicago.

MAY CHANGE THE RULES.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND CONSIDERING CIVIL-SERVICE CLASSIFICATIONS.

There Has Been Trouble as to What Employes Were Included Under the Law, and a Definit Arrangement of the Various Classes Will Be Made—Col. Casey Will Be the New Brigadier—No Places for Some of the West Point Cadets.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—[Special.]—The Civil-Service Commission has submitted to the President, at his request, an outline of a reclassification of the Government clerical forces which has been in contemplation for some time past. The present classification is incomplete, its limits being ill-defined; and this gives rise to many annoying controversies as to what positions are exempt from civil-service restrictions. The classification embraces positions of a certain character in one department, while in others they are at the disposal of the appointing power without reference to civil-service rules and regulations. The new classification will include all positions excepting watchmen and laborers, and will designate them by name, so that no doubt may hereafter exist as to the status of any place in the Government service. Some few positions will be exempt from examinations under the general rule, such as chiefs of divisions and the corps of detail clerks, and others by special rule, including scientists and specialists generally. There will be certain places designated as being exempt from competitive examination, but the persons filling them will be required to pass a non-competitive examination before appointment. The new classification will affect not only the departments here, but the custom-houses and post-offices throughout the country as well. It will, moreover, take in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which has long been the hunting-ground of the spoilsman. The President is considering the advisability of including the Railway Mail Service within the new classifications. The messengers in this service are now appointed upon the recommendation of the Congressman in whose district their run is to be made.

It is learned from reliable sources that the President has determined to appoint Col. Thomas L. Casey Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers upon the retirement of Gen. Duane June 30. It has been the general impression among army people for some time that the prize would fall into Col. Casey's hands, but in view of the high standing of the other candidate, Col. Parke, the Superintendent of the Military Academy, there have not been any positive assertions to that effect. The President no doubt found it a difficult task to decide between these two officers. They have both excellent records and acknowledged qualifications for the office, not to speak of the influential friends, political and social, possessed by each. Then again the question of rank was a hard one to decide. Although Col. Casey is the senior according to the army register, Col. Parke has served the longest by three years, the former having graduated in 1852 and the latter in 1849. Col. Parke owes his reduced rank to the act of Congress merging the topographical engineers into the engineer corps proper, which brought him to the consolidated corps next below Col. Casey. The fact, too, that Col. Parke reaches the retiring age before Col. Casey has been considered by some as a strong point in his favor. The history of Mr. Cleveland's army appointments shows, however, that he does not promote officers for the purpose of giving them the benefit of an increased pay in the retired list, but is rather inclined to the young officers who should be able to serve long enough in a high grade to earn the benefits attached to it upon retirement. Col. Casey, the prospective Chief of Engineers, is at present stationed in New York as President of the Board of Fortifications.

There being only twenty-four vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant of the army, twenty of the forty-four cadets who graduated from the academy yesterday will have to be assigned as additionals until places occur for them. The vacancies are thirteen in the infantry, seven in the cavalry, and four in the artillery. The first five members of the class have been recommended by the Academic Board for positions in the Engineer Department, but there being no vacancies in that branch it is hardly probable that the War Department will assign the entire five to that corps as additionals. The assignment of the cadets is usually made according to class standing, positions in the engineer corps being considered first choice, artillery second, cavalry third, and infantry last. After the twenty surplus graduates have received commissions as full Second Lieutenants, which at the rate casualties are now occurring will not be for five or six months, the eleven candidates from the ranks who have just passed departmental boards will be commissioned as Second Lieutenants, making fifty-five new officers in all that will probably be added to the army during the present year.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Official Report for Last Week from the State Department of Agriculture.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9.—[Special.]—Reports to the State Department of Agriculture for the week ending today indicate that for the early part of the week the temperature was below a seasonable average throughout the State, but that it has been generally higher for the last three days. Frost occurred in the northwestern part of the State June 3.

Rains have visited the southern counties, which, added to the more copious rainfall of the previous week, have continued the favorable crop conditions. There is a notable decrease in the threatened damage from chinch bugs in the southern counties, but still there is a strong probability of the failure of the crops in that section unless the supply of moisture is well maintained.

Corn is making slow growth. The stand is still uneven, and both cut-worms and chinch bugs have done damage to the crop in the southern counties. In other sections a more rapid growth is reported, and in McHenry, De Kalb, Du Page, Kankakee, Champaign, Vermilion, Moultrie, Coles, Edgar, Morgan, Scott, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Clark, Jasper, Effingham, Clay, Marion, Jefferson, Clinton, St. Clair, Randolph, Perry, Gallatin, Hardin, Williamson, Alexander, and Pulaski Counties the prospect is fair for an average yield.

The prospects are good for an average yield of oats in all sections where the rainfall has been plenty, and Southern Illinois will probably have an abundant oats crop.

Spring wheat is in a promising condition. Winter wheat has improved but little during the week, and the reports show few localities where the crop will exceed two-third of an average yield.

Except in the southern counties the pastures are greatly improved. There are still more complaints from Southern Illinois of the ravages of the army-worm and cut-worm in the meadows, and generally there will be but a limited hay crop.

BELOIT, Wis., June 9.—[Special.]—The crop prospect is magnificent in every way, and the hay harvest is under way. While the hay crop is not as heavy as many hoped it would be after the shortage of last season, it is good, and an abundant supply for home consumption is assured. Rye and wheat are splendid. Corn is growing nicely.

WABASH, Ind., June 9.—[Special.]—The favorable weather of the last few days has somewhat improved the wheat outlook in this county, but the prospect is still gloomy enough. The plant is beginning to head, but in many fields are bare spots which will produce nothing at all, and which will cut the yield in the county to less than one-half. Hundreds of acres have been plowed up and resown in oats or planted in corn. The corn crop is in fair condition, but the absence of warm weather is interfering with its growth. Nearly all that was planted is up and has a healthy appearance. On side hills the heavy rains have washed the seed from the soil and much replanting has been done on rolling ground. Oats are growing finely and promise an enormous crop.

The Singular Unanimity of Candidates.

New York *Tribune:* Chauncey M. Depew was met by a *Tribune* reporter yesterday as he was leaving the Grand Central Station for luncheon. Mr. Depew was clad in a new light suit and wore a straw hat which would have looked attractive to any Presidential bee.

"What is the news, Mr. Depew?" queried the reporter.

Mr. Depew carefully adjusted his straw hat and, placing his hand on the door-knob, replied: "Well, you may say that Mr. Depew has seen the representatives of every Presidential candidate on the Republican side, and they all come from the West. He has also seen the representatives of every Vice-Presidential candidate, and they all come from the East. By all the representatives of these Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates he has been assured that, while he possesses undoubted strength in New York, he could not carry a single Northwestern State. The unanimity of this opinion is as remarkable as its disinterestedness. Good-by."

And Central's President strode away with a suspicious twinkle in one eye.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla requires smaller doses, and is more effective, than any other blood medicines.

IT IS ALL RIGHT FOR WHITE MEN.

But When Negroes Indulge in Lynching They Must Suffer.

Charleston (S. C.) Special to the New York *World:* For the first time in the history of this State a band of negroes will be placed on trial for their lives for the lynching of a white man. It is no new thing to see a feeble effort made occasionally to try white men for lynching negroes, and the sympathy is always with the accused. But in the trial of the six colored men, Cato Sherman, William Williams, Foster Knox, Henry Belton, John Reese, and Harrison Heyward, which will begin at Pickens Monday, no pains or expense will be spared to hang the lynchers. The Attorney-General and the local prosecuting officer have taken the case in hand and will give the accused no chance to escape.

In Edgefield County last August thirty-six prominent white citizens were tried for lynching a wealthy planter of that county who was accused of a nameless crime. The Attorney-General of the State assisted the Solicitor in the prosecution of the case, but it was all to no avail. The jury promptly brought in a verdict of acquittal. For certain crimes the sentiment of the State is decidedly in favor of lynching. When these Pickens negroes lynched Mantz Waldrop they only followed the example so freely set them by their white neighbors.

Solicitor Orr, who is one of the strongest criminal lawyers in the State, has announced his determination to do everything in his power to secure the conviction of these lynchers. This has caused considerable feeling among the colored people of the State, and the clergy have taken the matter in hand. Collections have been taken up in their churches to help defray the expense of procuring able lawyers to defend them. Several mass-meetings have been held in Charleston and considerable money has been collected. Col. R. W. Simpson of Anderson has been employed as their lawyer, and a strong effort will be made in their behalf.

Mantz Waldrop, the victim of the lynchers, was a burly overseer on a plantation near Central, in Pickens County. On the afternoon of Jan. 2, while he was walking along the road he met the two daughters of Cato Sherman, a highly respected colored man. He began talking to the girls and suddenly caught Lula, a bright girl 14 years of age, and after dragging her into the woods assaulted her. The other girl who was only 8 years old, ran home and told her father what had happened. When Lula was found she was in convulsions, and it was learned that her assailant had struck her several severe blows. The girl died that night. Waldrop was arrested and identified as her assailant by her younger sister. Before her death Lula had said that Waldrop was the man who had caused her death. The trial Justice ordered him to be committed to jail to await trial for murder. Waldrop stoutly denied any knowledge of the affair. He was placed in charge of Constable D. E. Garvin and Gaylard Eaton to be committed to jail. Garvin was a regular constable, and he claims that Eaton volunteered to go with him, while Eaton alleges that he was pressed into service.

The constables were warned not to start for Pickens that night. Deep feeling had been aroused and cool heads feared the prisoner would be lynched. Acting Constable Eaton was drinking and was overheard to say:

"Waldrop ought to be hanged, and I hope the rope he will be hanged with will break his neck before morning. I would tie the rope to hang him if I could get three men to help me."

In spite of these warnings the constables started off for Pickens with their prisoner in an open buggy. Garvin was driving and Eaton walked alongside. When they had reached a wood about a mile from Central they saw a group of about twenty-five negroes standing by the roadside. Garvin turned around and tried to drive back to Central, but the negroes ran up and caught the horse and dragged the prisoner from the buggy. When Garvin saw he could do nothing, he drove back to Central, and Eaton remained in the woods with the lynchers. Waldrop was carried a short distance from the road and shot in the head three times with a pistol. The firing attracted the attention of Dr. Clayton, who lived close by the scene of the tragedy. He, with several white men, went out to where the negroes were and found Waldrop lying on the ground surrounded by a group of negroes. They examined his wounds and found that they were only slight, the bullets having grazed his skull. They lifted him up and talked to him. He denied that he had ever committed the assault charged upon him, and said that he knew he was going to die, but that he would die an innocent man. When Dr. Clayton attempted to carry him off the negroes rushed upon him and seized Waldrop, whom they carried away. Knowing that it was useless to attempt to prevent their plans, Dr. Clayton went home.

Next morning Waldrop's body was found dangling from a tree near the roadside. The negroes made no effort to disguise themselves, but went to work boldly and without fear. It was soon found that the murdered girl's father had organized a band who took an oath to avenge her death by taking the life of Waldrop. The lynchers are now under indictment for murder, and a strong effort will be made to secure their conviction, though that is by no means certain, as there is a strong sentiment in favor of acquittal.

SOME WILD WESTERN NOTES.

A Wandering New-Yorker Jots Down His Views of Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 6.—[New York World.]—It may please the New York and Brooklyn belles and beaux to know that the girls here don't flirt. You never see a girl looking over her back shoulder and wiping her nose with her handkerchief at the fellows here. The girls say that the male portion of the community are bold men and that they don't know whom to trust. It is a fact that, as a whole, the girls here will never be arrested for their beauty. Brooklyn or New York girls can give them points. The heavy and soiled atmosphere gives them a muddy complexion, and the water in which they lave—Missouri River water—is so thick that we have to slice it up and wash it out before we can use it.

They sell drinking water here at so much a gallon, and when a family have company they treat them to spring water, which they keep bottled in the cellars, and consider it quite a feast. Carts parade the city daily and dish up this water to customers just as regularly as do our icemen in the metropolis.

Nine-tenths of the citizens chew tobacco and can plunk a fly ninety-nine times out of a possible hundred. It comes in wads about the size of a New Testament and the natives make horseshoes out of these at every nip. Those who don't chew smoke Missouri meerschaums, alias corncob-pipes.

Clothing-dealers give dinner-"buckets" with every suit of clothes, and there is a dealer down on Main street who presents a windmill to every purchaser. Thus nearly every family in town has a windmill of its own, not counting the old man.

The only way in which a Kansan can get anything to drink over in his own divide is to invite his neighbors to a progressive-ague party. They hold these progressive-ague parties around at the different houses nightly, and then they are all taken with the chills, and flash a prescription for a gallon or so of frumentum on the nearest druggist, and then the members of the congregation have fun with each other. Whenever a Kansan comes to Kansas City he is always identified by a shoestring around his finger. His wife always places it there before he leaves home as a reminder that he mustn't drink.

They have a first-class police department here, but sometimes the officers are over-efficient. A sergeant one day last week had a murderer in the cell, and the Coroner went all around town hunting after the murdered man's body, and the first intimation they had that there wasn't any body was when the corpse turned up at the station-house and wept over his murderer and forgave him for hitting him a lick with a poker. Then the corpse asked the murderer's pardon for mashing him up more than it (the corpse) was mashed, and the murderer was released and went out and had a drink at the corpse's expense.

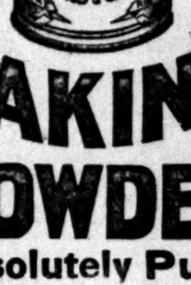
They have a splendid fire department, too. In several years it has saved nine cellars, although in one instance the hole was so full of water that they have been using it ever since as a goldfish pond.

The Fastest Train in the World.

Most persons who travel on the Continent of Europe are well aware that the speed of express-trains there is considerably slower than that of English express-trains. Two or three trains on the Lyons & Marseilles Railway come, perhaps, nearest to the English standard of performance. On the Italian lines it is customary to resort to the refinement of having three classes of trains, "ordinaro," "diretto," and "espresso," but there does not seem much to choose between them. The *Railway Press* corrects our vague impressions by the test of figures, and gives us the exact ratio of our expresses to those of foreign countries. Our English expresses all run at a high rate, but since the acceleration of the Manchester and London expresses one or two of the Great Northern trains carry off the palm. They run at an average of forty-eight miles an hour for the whole journey, including stoppages and the exceedingly heavy bank at Penistone. The bit between Grantham and London is done at the rate of about fifty-four miles an hour. These achievements, however, are closely approached by the other great lines. France and Germany follow with an average of about thirty-six miles an hour. Holland, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary follow with thirty-three miles an hour, Italy with twenty-nine and one-half miles an hour, Spain and Switzerland with twenty-two miles, and Portugal with eighteen and one-half miles. America runs us more closely, with an average speed of thirty-five to forty miles an hour.—*London News.*

A Singular Mexican Plant.

A plant grows in Mixteca, Mexico, which the natives call the "herb of prophecy." A dose of it produces sleep similar in all respects to the hypnotic state. The subject answers with closed eyes questions that are put to him, and is completely insensible. The pathologic state brings with it a kind of prophetic gift and double sight. Furthermore, he loses his will and is completely under the control of another. On returning to himself he remembers nothing of what he has done.



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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight or alum phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st. N. Y.

Dress the Hair

With Ayer's Hair Vigor. Its cleanliness, beneficial effects on the scalp, and lasting perfume commend it for universal toilet use. It keeps the hair soft and silken, preserves its color, prevents it from falling, and, if the hair has become weak or thin, promotes a new growth.

"To restore the original color of my hair, which had turned prematurely gray, I used Ayer's Hair Vigor with entire success. I cheerfully testify to the

Efficacy

of this preparation."—Mrs. P. H. Davidson, Alexandria, La.

"I was afflicted some three years with scalp disease. My hair was falling out and what remained turned gray. I was induced to try Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in a few weeks the disease in my scalp disappeared and my hair resumed its original color."—(Rev.) S. S. Sims, Pastor U. B. Church, St. Bernice, Ind.

"A few years ago I suffered the entire loss of my hair from the effects of tetter. I hoped that after a time nature would repair the loss, but I waited in vain. Many remedies were suggested, none, however, with such proof of merit as Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began to use it. The result was all I could have desired. A growth of hair soon came out all over my head, and grew to be as soft and heavy as I ever had, and of a natural color, *and firmly set.*"—J. H. Pratt, Spofford, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

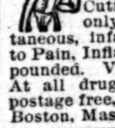
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

A Word About Catarrh.

"It is the mucous membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established it eats into the very vitals, and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, trammelling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, tainting the breath, and killing the refined pleasures of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assaults the membranous lining and envelopes the bones, eating through the delicate coats and causing inflammation, sloughing, and death. Nothing short of total eradication will secure health to the patient, and all alleviatives are simply procrastinated sufferings, leading to a fatal termination. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, by inhalation and by internal administration, has never failed; even when the disease has made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell, and taste have been recovered, and the disease thoroughly driven out."

Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Improved Inhaler, neatly wrapped in one package, with full directions; price, $1.00.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.



WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS,

Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster. New, instantaneous, infallible. The most perfect antidote to Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness ever compounded. Vastly superior to all other plasters. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

SUMMER
UNDERWEAR
For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
GUARANTY: ALL WOOL AND PURE WOOL.
Made to Order.
All Patterns Preserved.
DR. JAEGER'S
Sanitary Woolen System Co.,
157 STATE-ST.,
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Underwear made to order a Specialty. Mail orders promptly executed. Illustrated Price Catalogue, with Samples, sent free on application.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
FISCHER
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75,000 IN USE.
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Received on Storage and insured from Moths or Loss. Send Postal and Furs will be called for. J. S. BARNES & CO., Furriers, 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

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FAST BLACK
HENRIETTA SATINES
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YARD.

THIS NEW FABRIC, made from the Sea Island Cottons, light in weight, glossy in finish, and the Black reaches perfection. WATER, SUN, or PERSPIRATION will not change the color. Even muriatic acid has no effect whatever on this Black. They have all the APPEARANCE OF A SILK WARP HENRIETTA, without their weight or warmth, and much finer than any French Satines.

No Other Firm in Chicago
SELLS THESE GOODS BUT
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

We have the entire control of the CELEBRATED GILBERT'S HENRIETTA FAST BLACK SATINES.

HENRIETTA SATINES will not crock, perfectly strong, and positively fast color. No other Satines will "STAND THE TEST."

Buy Only Gilbert's Fast Black Henrietta Satines.

Wanamaker's,
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AND
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Monday Suggestions.

To Order Work.

Measure day. We are making headway here. The new organization of cutters and tailors thoroughly tested by plenty of work. An extensive assortment of Fine Woolens, foreign and domestic, to select from. We'll fit you. We'll save you money.

Ready to Put On.

The ready-to-put-on clothes are always here for men and boys.
See the Men's $12 Suits.
See the Men's $20 Suits; they are Scotch goods, made in Scotland, and from the peculiar wool there; names mean something here.

Kilt Suits.

The day for mothers to look for the Natty Kilt Suit for the boy who has not reached pants. We've changed some prices here to help you know us and our merchandise.

Departments for Hats, Shoes, Furnishings on first floor.

Wanamaker & Brown,
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MANDEL BROTHERS
117 to 123 State-st.

Upholstery Department.

—SPECIAL—

MADRAS CURTAINS
$3.87 Per Pair.

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$8.00 Per Pair.

SUMMER PORTIERES
—CRETE AND CHENILLE—
$10.00 Per Pair.

BUY NOW.

WILBUR'S
COCOA-THETA

Easily digested; of the finest flavor. A hearty beverage for a strong appetite; a delicate drink for the sensitive. Thoroughly tested; nutritious; palatable; unexcelled in purity; no unpleasant after-effects. Requires no boiling. Marion Harland, Christine Terhune Herrick, Dean A. R. Thomas, M. D., pronounce it the best of all the powdered chocolates. No other equals it in flavor, purity, and anti-dispeptic qualities. Sold by Grocers. Samples mailed for ten stamps.

H. O. WILBUR & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A SENSIBLE MAN

Locks the stable before the thief comes and the wise man uses BENSON'S PLASTER in his family for the prompt relief of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Chest Pains, and other evidences of approaching pneumonia. By this practice he saves his family from much pain and suffering and shuts his doors in the face of death. BENSON'S PLASTER is equally effective in rheumatism, lumbago, and backache.

TILTING AT WINDMILLS.

A Story of the Blue Grass Country.

By EMMA M. CONNELLY $1.50

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Read Some of the Opinions of the Press:

"A powerful presentation of the struggle between Northern principles and Southern methods."

"One of the best novels of the year, both in literary style and dramatic force, and in the grand purpose which dominates the story."

"An analysis of the character reveals many flashes of true genius."

"A study of Southern characteristics that is accurate and intensely interesting."

"The hero is a man to command strong admiration, and really a masterpiece of intelligent conception."

"The heroine is charming; lovable, womanly, and true to herself."

"Teaches grand lessons which cannot be too carefully studied both North and South."

"An intangible air of romance and a sparkling naturalness of tone commend the story at once."

D. LOTHROP COMPANY,
BOSTON.

THE DAY ON THE DIAMOND.

IN A SPIRITED CONTEST MINNEAPOLIS SHUTS OUT ST. LOUIS.

The Chicago-Omaha Game Postponed on Account of the Bad Condition of the Grounds—The St. Louis Browns Completely Run Away with Cincinnati—Three Good Games in the Inter-State League—The Local Grist.

American.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Central Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Brooklyn	32	10	.768	Peoria	21	6	.777
St. Louis	22	13	.628	Davenport	20	7	.740
Cincinnati	24	16	.600	Dubuque	16	11	.592
Athletic	21	17	.552	Crawfdsv'le	14	12	.538
Baltimore	20	18	.526	Bl'mington	9	11	.450
Cleveland	16	23	.410	Danville	9	16	.360
Kansas City	11	26	.297	Rockford	6	19	.240
Louisville	11	30	.268	Decatur	6	20	.230

Western.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	League.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Des Moines	17	10	.629	Chicago	26	11	.702
Omaha	18	12	.600	Detroit	24	13	.648
Kansas City	18	13	.580	New York	22	15	.594
Milwaukee	15	13	.535	Boston	23	17	.575
St. Paul	14	14	.500	Philad'phia	17	18	.457
St. Louis	14	18	.437	Pittsburg	14	22	.388
Chicago	10	17	.370	Indian'p'lis	13	24	.351
Minneap'lis	12	21	.363	Washingt'n	9	28	.243

Today's Games.

National League—Detroit at Boston; Pittsburg at Philadelphia; Chicago at New York; Indianapolis at Washington.

American Association—St. Louis at Cincinnati; Philadelphia at Baltimore; Kansas City at Louisville.

Inter-State League—Decatur at Bloomington; Crawfordsville at Danville.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Minneapolis Shuts Out St. Louis—The Chicago-Omaha Game Postponed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 10.—[Special.]—The St. Louis team was shut out today by Minneapolis, despite the fact that their crack pitcher, Staley, was in the box. Errors outside of the box were numerous, but those made by Minneapolis cost nothing, while those of St. Louis were costly. Winkleman pitched a great game for the home team, keeping the hits well scattered, and although men were on bases in every inning save one good, clean work prevented them from scoring. Contrary to expectations there was no interference by the authorities. Following is the score:

Minneapolis.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Jevne, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Nicholson, 2b	0	1	4	1	1
Patton, rf.	1	1	1	1	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Walsh, s.s.	0	0	1	3	0	Crooks, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1
Hawes, 1b	1	0	13	0	1	Burch, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Winkle'n, p.	1	3	0	4	1	Hines, s.s.	0	1	1	2	0
Brosnan, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0	Cantz, r. f.	0	1	0	1	0
Tebeau, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1	Nyce, c. f.	0	0	1	0	1
McCollom, cf	0	0	3	0	1	Arundel, c.	0	1	9	2	1
Broughton, c	1	3	3	0	0	Staley, p.	0	1	0	11	5
Totals	5	9	27	13	4	Totals	0	7	27	19	8

Minneapolis.....2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1—5
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Minneapolis, 1. Two-base hits—Broughton, Winkleman, Beckley, Cantz. Double plays—Staley, Arundel, Beckley; Winkleman, Brosnan, Hawes. Bases on balls—Off Winkleman, 1; off Staley, 5. Hit by pitcher—Hines, Jevne. Struck out—By Winkleman, 2; by Staley, 5. Passed balls—Broughton, 1; Arundel, 1. Wild pitch—Staley, 1. Bases stolen—By Jevne, 3; Patton, 2; Winkleman, Brosnan. Left on bases—Minneapolis, 7; St. Louis, 9. First base on errors—Minneapolis, 2; St. Louis, 2. Time, 1:50. Umpire—Brennan.

St. Paul, 3; Des Moines, 1.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 10.—[Special.]—St. Paul and Des Moines played a great game of ball today before 3,000 people. It was another battle of pitchers, and "Cyclone" Jim Duryea held the visitors down to four hits, striking out fourteen of them. Vandyke struck out four times, Wells three times, Sage, Maculiar, and Holliday twice each. In the second inning Veach sent the ball over right-field fence, and in the eighth, with Pickett on second, Carroll made a remarkably long hit over the centre-field fence. Wells was also effective, and both batteries worked like machines. Des Moines did elegant fielding, the work of Holliday being particularly fine. St. Paul and Minneapolis will play off a tie game tomorrow. Score:

St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E	Des Moines.	R	B	P	A	E
Murphy, c. f.	0	0	0	0	1	Holliday, c. f	0	1	4	0	0
Carroll, r.f.	1	1	1	0	0	Vandyke, l.f	0	0	0	0	0
Shafer, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0	Quinn, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0
Ringo, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0	Maculiar, ss.	1	1	1	2	0
Veach, l. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Shafer, r.f.	0	0	0	2	0
Reilly, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0	Stearns, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0
Kemmler, c.	0	1	15	0	0	Alvord, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Pickett, s.s.	1	1	0	4	2	Sage, c.	0	0	9	1	0
Duryea, p.	0	1	0	18	2	Wells, p.	0	0	1	11	2
Totals	3	7	27	23	5	Totals	1	4	27	16	2

St. Paul.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3
Des Moines.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Runs earned—St. Paul, 3. Two-base hits—Holliday, Stearns. Home runs—Veach, Carroll. Double plays—Wells, Stearns, and Alvord. Bases on balls—Off Duryea, 2; off Wells, 2. Hit by pitchers—Stearns. Struck out—By Duryea, 14; by Wells, 7. Passed balls—Sage, 1. Wild pitches—Duryea, 1. Left on bases—St. Paul, 4; Des Moines, 6. First base on errors—St. Paul, 2; Des Moines, 4. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Fessenden.

Kansas City, 8; Milwaukee, 3.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 10.—[Special.]—Kansas City won a game from Milwaukee today and dashed the hopes of the Cream City men for third place. The result was due to Struck, who has heretofore been held as a mascot. All the trouble occurred in the third inning, when the Kansas City men bunched their hits and won the game. Then they went to work and prevented the Milwaukees from getting more than three men over the home plate and congratulated themselves on a good day's work done. There was a large crowd in the grand-stand, though the weather threatened rain every minute. Score:

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	Kansas City.	R	B	P	A	E
Forster, ss.	0	0	0	2	1	Cartwr'ht, 1b	1	3	11	0	1
Lowe, l. f.	0	1	4	1	0	Manning, s.s.	1	1	1	5	0
Strauss, 3b.	0	2	1	1	0	Hassam'r, r.f	0	0	3	0	0
Cusick, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0	Ardner, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0
Maskrey, r. f.	1	1	2	0	0	Johnson, 3b	1	0	0	1	1
Pettee, 2b.	0	2	3	2	0	Campau, l. f.	1	1	3	0	0
Fuller, c. f.	1	1	2	1	1	Bradley, c. f.	3	3	0	0	0
Struck, p.	0	1	1	5	4	McCarthy, p.	0	0	0	8	1
Mills, c.	0	1	3	1	0	Wells, c.	0	1	7	2	0
Totals	3	10	24	13	6	Totals	8	10	27	19	3

Milwaukee.....0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0—3
Kansas City.....0 0 6 0 1 0 0 1 *—8

Earned runs—Milwaukee, 3; Kansas City, 6. Base on balls—Off Struck, 1. Struck out—Strauss, Maskrey, Struck, Cartwright. Two base hits—Lowe, Struck. Three-base hits—Bradley, 2. Passed ball—Wells. Umpire—Powers. Time—1:45.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The St. Louis Browns Pound Cincinnati for Seventeen Runs.

CINCINNATI, O., June 10.—The St. Louis Browns won today's game by the bunching of hits, and were also aided by the costly errors of their opponents. Fennelly played a splendid game for the Reds, while Herr, the Browns' new shortstop, made several brilliant stops. Attendance, 6,000. Score:

Cincinnati.....0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 4—8
St. Louis.....6 0 0 7 1 3 0 0 *—17

Base hits—St. Louis, 17; Cincinnati, 17. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 8. Batteries—St. Louis, Hudson and Boyle; Cincinnati, Mullane and Baldwin. Umpire—Gaffney.

Brooklyn, 10; Cleveland, 2.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Brooklyn gave Cleveland a bad beating at the base-ball game in Ridgewood Park today. The Brooklyns batted Morrison, who was in the box for Cleveland, all over the field, and the visitors' outfielders were kept busy throughout the game. Mays did not do much better, and he also was batted hard. The clever fielding of Brooklyn saved many a run. Mays batted heavily, making a triple and a double, and Caruthers and Pinckney distinguished themselves by making home runs. The visitors played poorly and were badly rattled several times. Few errors were made on either side, but Brooklyn won by bunching its hits at the right time. Score:

Cleveland.....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2
Brooklyn.....0 2 1 1 2 1 3 0 *—10

Base hits—Brooklyn, 14; Cleveland, 8. Errors—Brooklyn, 1; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Brooklyn, Mays and Holbert; Cleveland, Morrison and Snyder. Umpire—McQuade.

Athletic, 11; Baltimore, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 10.—The Athletic and Baltimore clubs played off a postponed game at Gloucester Point, N. J., this afternoon before about 2,500 spectators. Kilroy was hit quite freely and his support was poor. Weyhing pitched a fairly good game and was superbly backed up. The batting of Bierbauer and Griffin and the fielding of Gleason were the features. Score:

Athletic.....2 1 3 3 0 0 0 2—11
Baltimore.....2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—4

Base-hits—Athletic, 15; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Athletic, 5; Baltimore, 8. Batteries—Athletic, Weyhing and Townsend. Baltimore, Kilroy and Fulmer. Umpire—Doescher.

Kansas City, 5; Louisville, 1.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 10.—The ball game was called at the end of the sixth inning on account of rain. To that point Kansas City led, mainly upon errors of the home team. In the fourth inning White let an easy ball slip, giving the visitors a score, and others were nearly as bad. Louisville led in batting. Ramsey pitched a fine game. Attendance about 1,000. Score:

Louisville.....0 0 0 0 1 0—1
Kansas City.....0 0 1 2 2 0—5

Base hits—Kansas City, 5; Louisville, 5. Errors—Kansas City, 2; Louisville, 6. Batteries—Kansas City, Toole and Daniels; Louisville, Ramsey and Kerins. Umpire—Ferguson.

CENTRAL INTER-STATE LEAGUE.

A Close and Interesting Game Between Dubuque and Peoria—8 to 7.

PEORIA, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—A most intensely exciting game was played by the Peorias and Dubuques at Lake View Park today. Dubuque was ahead up to the ninth inning when Nulton for the home team, stole a tally, tying the score. The excitement in the grand-stand was intense as the Dubuques came to bat in their half of the tenth inning. Keogan struck out two men in succession, when, by fumbles, two men were let on bases and came in on a ball that struck on the diamond and bounded far over Roberts' head, who ran to field it home. It was the most exciting game yet played on the grounds here. Wood, the umpire, was rank in his decisions. The score:

Peoria.....0 2 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 1—7
Dubuque.....2 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—8

Base hits—Peoria, 9; Dubuque, 9. Errors—Peoria, 5; Dubuque, 9. Batteries—Peoria, Keogan and Reeves; Dubuque, Spreen and Sharp and Stearns. Umpire—Wood.

Bloomington, 5; Decatur, 3.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 10.—[Special.]—The first Sunday game of the season was played today on the new out-of-town grounds and attracted a crowd of 1,200. It was the postponed Bloomington-Decatur game of May 12. It was a strong game, with many good points, including a home run by Legg of Decatur. Score:

Bloomington.....0 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 0—5
Decatur.....2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3

Batteries—Bloomington, Reardon and Dunn; Decatur, Kelly and Harrington. Base-hits—Bloomington, 12; Decatur, 5. Errors—Bloomington, 6; Decatur, 6. Umpire—McGinley.

Davenport, 7; Rockford, 1.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 10.—[Special.]—This afternoon was too chilly for ball playing and threatened rain kept the crowds away. The home team gave the Rockfords a drubbing for the fifth time without much trouble. Bates did considerable wild pitching, giving five men bases on balls, and was batted hard. The score:

Davenport.....1 0 1 5 0 0 0 0 0—7
Rockford.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Base hits—Davenport, 6; Rockford, 5. Errors—Davenport, 2; Rockford, 12. Batteries—Davenport, Hollacher and Crossley; Rockford, Bates and Snyder. Umpire—Fitzgerald.

Other Games Yesterday.

At South Bend—Elkhart, 3; Green Stockings, 2.

At Logansport—Logansport, 11; Louisville, 5.

THE CITY LEAGUE CONTEST.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Post.	Per ct.
Ætna	5	4	1	1	.800
Garden City	5	4	1	1	.800
Pickett	6	4	2	0	.666
Diamond	5	2	3	1	.400
West End	5	2	3	1	.400
Franklin	6	2	4	0	.333
Imperial	5	1	4	1	.200
Stars	5	1	4	1	.200

Games lost by Whitings and Rivals charged to Imperials.

Garden City, 10; West Ends, 5—The Stars Defeat the Franklins.

The rain came down at 3:30 on the South Side grounds, and it was 3:40 when Umpire Boller called play between the Garden City and the West Ends. There were 1,200 spectators. After two men were out in the first inning the West Ends scored four runs on errors by Jantzen and Hickey, due to a wet ball. They scored again in the second on Halpin's wild throw to third and Bartel's out at first. After this Hickey settled down and the West Ends were blanked the rest of the game. Justi pitched a good game except in the three innings the Garden Citys scored, when he seemed to lose control of the ball entirely, his opponents making eleven out of their fourteen hits in these three innings. Fife, although doing good work, was not up to his usual mark. The Garden Citys, by bunching their hits, succeeded in earning eight of the ten runs to their credit. McAdams' base running was a feature. Vail and Manning did the batting for their side at the right time, and McAdams, Manning, and Bartel did brilliant work in the field. Following is the score:

West Ends.	R	B	P	A	E	Garden City.	R	B	P	A	E
Bartel, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0	McAdams, 2b.	1	1	4	4	0
Peterson, 1b.	0	0	5	0	1	Vail, l.f.	1	3	2	0	0
Turek, c.f.	1	0	0	0	0	Selig, c.f.	1	1	1	0	0
L. Justi, l.f.	1	0	2	0	0	Jantz'n, c., r.f.	1	2	1	1	1
Carroll, s.s.	1	1	1	1	0	Hickey, p.	1	1	0	6	7
C. Justi, p.	1	2	0	12	2	Halpin, 1b.	1	1	15	0	1
Fife, c.	0	1	11	3	3	Manning, 3b.	1	3	0	5	0
Gallag'er, 3b.	0	0	1	0	2	Drew, r.f., c.	2	1	2	1	0
Boleyn, r.f.	1	1	1	0	0	Crowe, s.s.	1	1	2	4	3
Totals	5	7	23	18	8	Totals	10	14	27	21	12

NOTE.—Manning out for not running.

West Ends.....4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5
Garden City.....0 0 0 5 3 0 0 2 *—10

Earned runs—Garden City, 8. First base on balls—West Ends, 4; Garden City, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Garden City, 1. Struck out—Fife, Boleyn, Drew, McAdams, Selig, Hickey (2), Crowe, Vail, Jantzen (2), Halpin. Passed balls—Fife, 1; Jantzen, 3. Wild pitches—Justi, 2. Stolen bases—Turek, Boleyn, McAdams (3), Vail, Jantzen, Hickey. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Boller.

Stars, 10; Franklins, 1.

Fifteen hundred people saw the Stars defeat the Franklins at the North Side grounds yesterday. The non-appearance of Quitson left the Franklins without a pitcher. Manager Sullivan says he will black-list Quitson for his absence. The Franklins put Brown in the box. He was batted for four earned runs in the first inning, after which Bagley occupied the box and did well. McDonald's work was a fine exhibition, no less than fourteen strike-outs being placed to his credit. Carlin covered third in fine style, and Furlong's capture of McDonald's two long flies won merited applause. Appended is the score:

Stars.	R	B	P	A	E	Franklins.	R	B	P	A	E
Lawson, s. s.	0	0	1	2	1	Meehan, 2b	0	1	2	4	0
M'D'n'ld, p.	2	1	0	15	3	Brown, p.& 3b	0	0	1	2	3
Weiss, c. f.	2	3	0	0	0	Carbine, 1b.	0	1	14	1	0
McLar'n, 1b.	3	2	4	0	0	Dwight, c.	0	3	6	1	0
Kozlik, l. f.	2	1	0	0	0	Snyder, 3b.s.s	0	1	1	2	0
Banks, r. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Furlong, l.f.	0	1	2	0	0
Carlin, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0	D.S'l'v'n, rfcf	1	2	0	1	0
Umback, c.	1	1	19	2	1	J.S'l'v'n, cf.rf	0	0	0	0	1
Shay, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0	Bagley, s.s&p	0	1	1	7	4
Totals	10	11	27	23	5	Totals	1	10	27	17	8

Stars.....4 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 2—10
Franklins.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned runs—Stars, 4; Franklins, 1. Two-base hits—McLaren, McDonald, Umback. First base on balls—Brown (3), McDonald. Hit by pitched balls—Meehan, Furlong. Struck out—Franklins, 14; Stars, 5. Double plays—Carlin and Umback; Snyder and Carbine. Passed balls—Dwight, 3. Wild pitches—Bagley, 1; McDonald, 1. Stolen bases—Stolen bases—Stars, 10; Franklins, 10. Left on bases—Stars, 5; Franklin, 6. Time of game—2:10. Umpire—Kelley.

Picketts, 18; Imperials, 7.

The Imperials yesterday made their first appearance on the Southwest grounds, and were taken into camp by the Picketts. The rain had soaked the diamond sufficiently to prevent spirited or good playing. Pedroes' curves were batted for singles and doubles in such rapid succession that the Imperials lost heart after the first inning. The Picketts scored ten runs in the first inning on seven singles, two bases on balls, and some rank fielding. The only redeeming feature of the game was a one-handed stop, by Gooch, of Robertson's terrific drive to right centre. Peters pitched a strong game, but his support by Jackson was poor. The score:

Picketts.	R	B	P	A	E	Imperials.	R	B	P	A	E
Santry, 2b.	4	3	3	3	1	Die'h, c.f.&3b	1	2	0	2	2
Jackson, c.	3	2	9	2	0	Leslie s. s.	1	1	1	1	3
Daly, s. s.	1	1	1	3	3	Richter, l. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Baker, r. f.	1	1	1	1	2	Schnor, 3b&c.	2	1	6	1	2
Farran, 3b.	1	1	2	4	2	Chapman, r.f	1	0	0	1	0
Robertson, 1b	1	0	9	0	1	Gooch, 2b.	1	0	1	2	0
Peters, p.	2	2	0	12	3	Robison, 1b.	0	0	12	3	1
Pren'v'e, l. f.	3	3	0	0	0	Pedroes, p.	1	2	1	10	5
Luby, c. f.	2	2	1	0	1	Kurz, c.f.& c.	0	0	2	0	3
Totals	18	15	26	25	13	Totals	7	6	24	20	16

Picketts.....10 4 0 2 0 0 1 1 *—18
Imperials.....1 1 0 0 1 1 0 3 0—7

Earned runs—Picketts, 5; Imperials, 1. Two-base hits—Santry, Peters. Stolen bases—Picketts, 6; Imperials, 3. Bases on balls—By Peters, 2; by Pedroes, 4. Struck out—By Peters, 8; by Pedroes, 4. Double play—Schnor-Robison. Passed balls—Kurz, 4; Jackson, 7. Wild pitches—Pedroes, 2. Time of game, 2:10. Umpire—Sullivan.

Ætnas, 21; Diamonds, 15.

The contest on the Northwest grounds between the Ætnas and the Diamonds resulted in a victory for the former. The heavy batting of McCabe, Ryan, Ortman, Petrie, and Zimmers, loose field play all around, were the features of the game. The base-running of both sides, and Smith's and Hunter's work behind the bat, were worthy of mention. The score:

Ætnas.	R	B	P	A	E	Diamonds.	R	B	P	A	E
Gubbins, 1b.	3	1	9	0	2	Kinney 3b., p.	1	0	0	9	2
Ortman, ss.	2	3	0	2	0	Hunter, c.	1	0	6	1	3
M'Cabe, 2b.	4	5	2	4	3	Ryan, 3b.	3	4	0	1	0
Petrie, 3b & p	4	2	1	4	2	Hanrahan, c.f	1	1	0	0	0
Teeple, c. f.	3	1	0	0	2	McGuire, rf, 2b	1	2	1	2	2
Crockett, l.f.	2	2	2	0	0	Zimmers, s s.	1	3	2	3	1
Meinke, rf., 3b	1	2	0	0	1	Noll, l. f.	3	0	2	1	1
Smith, c.	2	2	12	2	2	Stange, 1b.	3	2	12	0	3
Hopf, p.& r.f	2	2	1	7	4	Gil'sp'e, p., rf	1	1	0	3	2
Totals	21	22	27	19	16	Totals	15	13	23	20	14

NOTE.—Meinke out for running out of line.

Ætnas.....3 4 9 0 0 2 2 1 *—21
Diamonds.....1 2 0 8 0 1 1 0 2—15

Earned runs—Diamonds, 2; Ætnas, 6. First base on balls—Diamonds, 4; Ætnas, 3. Struck out—By Gillespie, 3; by Kinney, 3; by Hopf, 5; by Petrie, 4. Left on bases—Diamonds, 9; Ætnas, 8. Two-base hits—Zimmers, McCabe (2), Ortman, Petrie, Teeple, Meinke. Three-base hit—Ryan. Home run—McCabe. Double play—Noll and McGuire. Passed balls—Smith, 2; Hunter, 4. Wild pitches—Gillespie, 3; Kinney, 2; Petrie, 1; Hopf, 1. Stolen bases—Diamonds, 12; Ætnas, 18. Hit by pitched ball—Hunter, Noll, Meinke. Time of game—2:45. Umpire—McCarthy.

Base-Ball Notes.

The Maroon-Omaha game advertised to occur yesterday afternoon at the Garden City Athletic Grounds was postponed because of the unfit condition of the park.

The Sam Goodman picked nine defeated the Cremioux L. S. Club at Halsted and Rees streets. The features of the game were the heavy hitting and fine battery work of the Goodmans. Murphy struck out twenty-five men. The batteries were Murphy and Davis of the Goodmans and Norden and Alschuler of the Cremiouxs.

Goodmans.....2 0 5 5 10 2 4 2 0—30
Cremiouxs.....3 0 1 1 1 0 0 2 0—8

The Jewels defeated the Chicago Brights at Stewart avenue and Thirty-fifth street. The features of the game were the base-stealing of Connors and the batting of Johnson and Sommers of the Jewels. The batteries were Ronan and Johnson of the Jewels and Curtis and McCurry of the Chicago Brights. Score:

Jewels.....2 3 2 3 2 4 0 0 0—16
Chicago Brights.....0 0 2 1 0 1 3 0 0—7

AMERICAN ATHLETES ABROAD.

They Will Take Part in the International Meeting at Dublin—Other Sports.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[Copyright, 1888, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.]

QUEENSTOWN, June 10.—The members of the American Athletic Team arrived this morning on the Aurania after a splendid passage. Concerts and cricket-matches were the order on board. Thirty batsmen were fined sixpence each for lost balls. At the concerts Robert Lincoln ably occupied the chair, making fitting speeches on behalf of the American British Seamen's fund. The result was a collection speaking volumes for the appeal. Coneff disembarked here. After visiting Dublin he will proceed to London to train there with the team. The New York team has selected Bristol for a training-ground. Both teams have decided to contest in the international meeting at Dublin July 7.

THE TURF.

The Gallant Stuart Carries Off the Paris Grand Prize.

PARIS, June 10.—The race for the Grand Prize of Paris of 100,000 francs was run today and was won by three lengths by Pierre Donon's chestnut colt Stuart. Mr. Vyner's chestnut colt Crowberry was second, three lengths ahead of Baron de Souberyan's bay colt Saint Gall, third. Stuart was ridden by Lane, Crowberry by Webb, and Saint Gall by Cannon. There were six starters. The last betting was 1¼ to 1 against Stuart, 1½ to 1 against Crowberry, 5 to 1 against Saint Gall, 16 to 1 against Galaor, and 33 to 1 each against Cherif and Sant Leon. Cherif and Saint Leon made the running, with Saint Gall third and Crowberry, Galaor, and Stuart following. This order was maintained until the top of the slope was reached, when Crowberry drew alongside of Saint Gall, while Cherif and Saint Leon fell back. From this point Stuart steadily gained on the leaders, and before the last corner was turned he was in front, coming home an easy winner.

Haggin's Thoroughbreds Arrive.

The seventy-five yearling thoroughbreds shipped by J. B. Haggin from Sacramento, Cal., for New York June 3 arrived at Washington Park about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. They came in a special train composed of five Arms palace horse-cars and a locomotive, which ran on express time all the way from Sacramento. It came over the Central Pacific and Union Pacific to Omaha and thence over the Northwestern to Chicago. Arriving at Cheyenne Wednesday morning, the youngsters were unloaded and given a rest until Friday morning, when they started again and came on without a further stop. During the entire trip the train ran ahead of the passenger express on its time, and was reported as section 1, while the passenger-train was designated as section 2. The passenger coaches passed the horse-cars here yesterday morning in the Northwestern yard. The stock was in charge of John Mackey, Mr. Haggin's well-known manager, and was accompanied by twenty attendants. The expense of the shipment to New York, Mr. Mackey says, will not reach $10,000, the figures given in yesterday's TRIBUNE, but will not come far from it. The youngsters are the get of Warwick, Joe Hooker, Kryle Daly, Milner, and the imported Australian horses Sir Modred and Darebin. Mr. Mackey spoke in glowing terms of the entire lot, but was particularly enthusiastic over the get of the Australians. "There are not," he said, "in the whole country two more such grand-looking horses as Sir Modred and Darebin, and they transmit their good qualities to their offspring. They are horses of wonderful substance and constitution, and have the best legs of any horses I have ever seen. They are, of course, descended from the English thoroughbred, but they are an improvement on the type. Their colts have come all the way from Sacramento on this trip, and their legs are just like a polished piece of flat stone—not a sign of the trip on them. But this thing of sending them East is all wrong. They ought to be kept in California until 2 years old, and then brought East to the races. We have the greatest country in the world for breeding horses, and in ten years the greatest sales in the world will be held there. What men who want to race horses ought to do is to come to California and buy yearlings, and then let them stay there and develop until they are put in training. We have the nutriment and the climate to make them grow into great horses."

Meeting Mr. Charles Schwartz of the Washington Park Club in the Palmer House, Mr. Mackey said to him: "You are going to have a great meeting here, and in ten years this will be the racing centre of the country. People may not believe that, but I tell you it is so. I move around among race-horse men and know what they say, and I know that all you have to do is to go right along just as you have been going, and people will flock here from every part of the country to attend your races."

Notes from the Tracks.

Special trains loaded with horses left Cincinnati and St. Louis yesterday, and will arrive here this morning.

The Washington Park Club has decided to erect 200 new stables. They will be ready before the meeting begins, June 23.

Peter V. Johnson shipped fourteen horses to Kalamazoo yesterday afternoon, and left himself for that point yesterday afternoon.

Gerry Fleming of East Saginaw can't quit the trotters. He has been an annual follower of them since 1870, and has annually sworn "This season is my last." He came up from Terre Haute Saturday, and goes to Freeport today.

Jacob Schaefer and John Moulds will play a game of 14-inch balk-line billiards at Schaefer & Burns' rooms tonight. Schaefer will play 500 to Moulds' 300, and give the latter $25 if he fails to beat him. The same offer is open to all the local players during this week.

Budd Doble's string of eighteen left Washington Park yesterday morning and journeyed to the West Side Driving Park, where they will be quartered for this week at least. As the track there is not in order Budd will exercise his pacers and trotters on the Gentlemen's Driving Club track.

Peter Schatz of Robella, Pa., owner of the noted black gelding Jewett, pacing record 2:14, trotting record 2:20, was in the city yesterday. He came up from the Terre Haute trotting meeting and stopped over on his way to Freeport. Jewett started in the 2:22 trot at Terre Haute Friday and won a heat in 2:20, lowering his record at that gait from 2:22½. He showed great bursts of speed, but was inclined to mix on the turns, and his owner has decided to start him in only free-for-all pacing events hereafter.

GENERAL SPORTING EVENTS.

Ramsey Knocks Out Martell.

MODESTO, Cal., June 9.—Joe Martell, who claims the light-weight championship of the Pacific Coast, was knocked out in one round last night by John Ramsey, the young colored pugilist of Chicago. The fight was with two-ounce gloves, Marquis of Queensberry rules. Martell had won twelve of thirteen battles he had fought.

Sprinting at Council Bluffs.

OMAHA, Neb., June 10.—In the 120 yards handicap foot-race at Council Bluffs, Ia., today there were twenty starters. In the final heat Harry Bethune of Canada was scratch; Lee of South Bend, Ind., three yards; Lozier of Chicago, five yards. Bethune won in 11½ seconds.

The Washington Newspaper Consolidation.

Washington Special: There is a startling rumor in circulation here tonight, which seems to be well authenticated, to the effect that the *National Republican* newspaper of this city will cease to exist in a day or two, probably tomorrow, and that the Washington *Post* will shortly after follow its neighbor and also cease to exist. These two plants will then, so the story goes, be merged into one, and in their place will be launched an independent Republican journal. At the head of this important journalistic enterprise are William Henry Smith, general manager of the Associated Press, Whitelaw Reid of the New York *Tribune*, the Hon. William Walter Phelps, a Republican Representative in Congress from New Jersey, who is known to be quite wealthy, and Mr. Richard Smith of Cincinnati. Mr. Stilson Hutchins, proprietor of the Washington *Post*, who, it is understood, also owns a controlling interest in the *National Republican*, will retain an interest in the new enterprise, but it will be of so silent a character that he will have little, if anything, to say as to the conduct or policy of the new paper.

The organization will control both franchises of the Associated Press and the United Press, with iron-bound contracts with each. It is understood that an effort was made to get the *Evening Critic* into the same organization, so that there could be both a morning and an evening edition of the new paper. It has not been ascertained what name the consolidated journal will have.

The Argonauts of '49.

The California Argonauts,
Responsive to a call,
Got on a steamboat yesterday
And went to Marshall Hall,
All bound to have their annual toot,
To shake each other's hand,
And tell those wild and woolly tales
About the Golden Land.

And it was such a glorious day,
So soft and blue the skies;
As soft as Joe McKibben's heart,
As blue as Joe's blue eyes.
A glorious climate such as they,
Who never lied before,
Will tell you is a constant thing
Upon that Golden Shore.

Then came the dinner of the shad
Planked, rich, and juicy brown;
Is there a California fruit
So worthy of a crown?
Then speaks some grim, gray Argonaut:
"These three-foot shad of thine
We used to use for salmon bait
Out there in '49."

The wine was California's best;
One grape they said would do,
If half the juice were drawn off first,
To make a keg or two.
They told the stories of the past,
They seemed to never tire;
They sang the songs they used to sing
Accompanied by the lyre.

O, it was glorious thus to live
Once more the days long gone,
And if the boat had not arrived
They'd staid there till the dawn.
Again upon the Corcoran
They passed without debate
A bill to plant two rows of truth
Around the Golden State.

—*Washington Critic.*

Huge Indian Skeletons.

Indian skeletons have been dug up at Gorham, N. Y., some of which are nearly eight feet in hight. The place where the bones were found was formerly an Indian graveyard, and is over 200 years old.

Platt's Chlorides as a Disinfectant
Is recommended as just what every family needs.

THERE IS MONEY IN SMALL FRUITS.

What a Georgia Woman Has Done with a Modest Strawberry Patch.

Atlanta *Constitution:* Strawberries, as well as pretty girls, flourish around La Grange. It is interesting, in this line, to know what a single woman, Mrs. Sarah B. Mabry, has accomplished. Last year she averaged 20 cents per quart for all the berries she sold. This year she had about half an acre of strawberries in full bearing, from which she has already sold 3,000 quarts, which has brought her in the neighborhood of $375, or as much as the value of six or seven bales of cotton. Some of these berries were sold as high as 20 cents per quart, and none less than 10 cents. Wednesday last 220 quarts were picked from this half acre, and sold for 10 and 15 cents per quart. Besides doing all this work with her own hands she has selected and set out since the beginning of the year 30,000 additional plants, every one of them alive and promising abundant yields next season. A few berries will be gathered from these vines this year, and another crop of 3,000 or 4,000 quarts will be sold from the old vines this year.

From half an acre she has sold over 3,000 quarts of strawberries already this year. Next year she will have four and a half acres of vines just as productive, and, giving the lowest estimate, she will gather 27,000 quarts, which, at 10 cents a quart, the lowest price which she has ever received for her berries, will bring her $2,700. Besides this, she has over 400 vines of raspberries, now covered with fruit, which she will sell for 25 cents a quart, and which will prove a source of considerable income.

No one will be surprised at the value of the crop and the productiveness of the soil, but the fact that a weak woman, with the weight of 60 years upon her shoulders, should have demonstrated the possibilities of small fruits in this section is surprising. She is the most enthusiastic fruit culturist in Georgia, and in the work she finds recreation and happiness. She has an untiring energy and thoroughly understands berry culture. During the heat of the day, when she is compelled to rest indoors, and in the evenings she is not idle, but with her own hands makes the little wooden quart baskets in which the berries are sold. The farm consists of forty or fifty acres, and all except four and a half acres is cultivated in ordinary farm products, cotton, corn, millet, oats, etc., which Mrs. Mabry looks after closely. The berry farm is wonderful within itself. That it should have been developed and so successfully managed by its mistress is an example and inspiration for others.

A Democratic Admission.

New Haven *News* (Dem.): Limiting the President to one term would remedy the abuse of official interference in politics, but an extension of the Civil-Service law is necessary to end the abuse of patronage.

POND'S EXTRACT

THIS IS THE GENUINE!

Our *picture trade-mark* around every bottle. Cut this out and send it to your druggist. Refuse any *adulterated substitute* as you would *counterfeit money.* For 40 years, its healing fame has spread over Europe and America. Doctors prescribe it. All respectable druggists keep it, and recommend it. Thousands of families use it, and would not be without it. In sickness,

Every Drop Is Worth Its Weight In Gold!

Invaluable for Burns, Sunburns, Diarrhœa, Chafings, Stings, Piles, Sore Eyes, Feet, Inflammation and Hemorrhages of all kinds.

CAUTION.—See that the words "POND'S EXTRACT" are blown in each bottle, inclosed in a buff-colored wrapper, bearing our landscape trade-mark—none other is genuine. *Sold everywhere. Prices, 50c, $1, $1.75.*

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Av., New York.

Fac-simile of Bottle with Buff Wrapper

Sold in Bottles Only, with Buff Wrappers

PAIN DISAPPEARS
Inflammations Vanish,
HEMORRHAGES CEASE.
USE POND'S EXTRACT

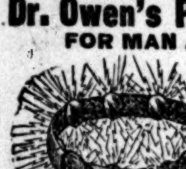
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. BIG G Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

Dr. Owen's Portable Battery
FOR MAN AND WOMAN.



Contains 10 degrees of strength. Current can be increased, decreased, reversed or detached at will and applied to any part of body or limbs by whole family. Cures General, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Is light, simple and superior. Guaranteed for one year. Large Illustrated PAMPHLET sent free. Price $6 and up.

Dr. Owen Belt Co., 191 State St., Chicago.

Pardridge's
MAIN STORE.
112, 114, and 116 State-st.

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CLEARING SALE.

For this week and until closed all garments in this stock will be sold regardless of cost, including: Suits, Jackets, Long and Short Wraps, Jetted Wraps, and Jerseys.

Parlor Pride STOVE ENAMEL
No Hard Labor No Dust. No Rust.
Follow Directions CAREFULLY.

LADIES

Enamel your Ranges twice a year, tops once a week, and you have the finest-polished Stove in the world. For sale by all Grocers and Stove Dealers. W. J. Quan & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Deane Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill.
L. GOULD & CO., M'f'g. Agents, 42, 44, 46 Wabash-av., Chicago.

102 E. WASHINGTON ST. BORSCH-OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Many women find
Pyle's
Pearline

Indispensable for washing dishes, windows, carpets, cleaning house, etc., etc., but because of its wonderful cleansing properties are afraid to have their clothes washed with it. Well, in the past ten years the consumption of Pearline has exceeded 150,000,000 packages, and no complaints, but numerous letters praising it. **Why,** because PEARLINE is absolutely harmless in its place, and one of the best places to put it is in the wash tub. You can soak your finest linens and laces in Pearline and water for a month with perfect safety. That's as much Pearline as they would get if they were washed in it once a week for twenty years. We could not afford to spend our time and money in telling the public, through the newspapers, a single thing about Pearline that would not stand the test; and the sooner you test it, the sooner you'll know that PEARLINE will do more than we claim for it. It is as pure and harmless as the finest imported castile soap. It's success has brought out many dangerous imitations. Beware of them. JAMES PYLE, New York.

PROFILE HOUSE,
WHITE MOUNTAINS,

The Largest Summer Resort in New England. Situated in the Franconia Notch, on an open plateau nearly two thousand feet above the sea, between two charming lakes, and amid more gems of scenery and points of interest to the guest and tourist than can be found in any other section of New Hampshire. Excursions by carriage twice daily through the Notch to the Old Man of the Mountain, Flume, Pool, Basin, Echo, and Profile Lakes; or by rail to Maplewood, Bethlehem, Summit of Mount Washington, or through the White Mountain Notch to North Conway, returning the same day. Open June 25; close Oct. 1.
TAFT & GREENLEAF, Proprietors.

HOTEL VENDOME, BOSTON.

Situated on Commonwealth avenue, near the Public Garden, and surrounded by the finest dwellings in the city, is one of the most palatial and perfect hotels in the world. Parties traveling to or from the White Mountains, Bar Harbor, and the Lakes will find Boston and the Vendome a delightful resting place, within easy reach of the sea shore and many interior resorts.
C. H. GREENLEAF & CO., Proprietors.

800 TOURISTS

Can find elegant accommodations for the summer at the MAMMOTH FOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE, WAUKESHA, WIS. Eight famous mineral springs, healthful and delightful climate, beautiful drives, and a practically fire-proof hotel, liberally conducted, and surrounded by 150 acres of ornamental grounds are among the attractions.

Rates $17.50 to $21.00 and upward per week. Rooms with private baths, etc., extra.
J. M. LEE, Manager.

Oceanic Hotel,
STAR ISLAND,
ISLES OF SHOALS, N. H.
O. L. FRISBEE.....Proprietor.

This famous resort will open June 27. The finest located hotel on the Atlantic coast. No flies; no mosquitoes; no malaria. Send for terms and illustrated circular to the Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
United States Hotel.
SEASON OF 1888.
Open from June 16 to Oct. 1.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & PERRY.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE,
GREEN LAKE, WIS.,
Opens June 1. Apply to JAMES L. ROSS, 181 La Salle-st

$25.

TO ORDER—Elegantly lined and trimmed Summer Suits. All work done in first-class manner only.
DAVIS BROS., Tailors,
48 Clark-st., Chicago.

Imperial Hair Regenerator, for Hair or Beard wholly or partially Gray.

You can restore your hair to its original color, have it natural-looking, natural-feeling, glossy, fresh, and nobody dreams that you color it. No lead in it, perfectly harmless and odorless, is immediate.

Any color desired given to BLEACHED HAIR. Is not affected by perspiration or by washing in salt or fresh water, and does not prevent curling or crimping. We prepare the following shades:

No. 1. Black. No. 4. Chestnut.
" 2. Dark Brown. " 5. Light Chestnut.
" 3. Medium Brown " 6. Gold Blonde.
No. 7. Ash Blonde.

A little book gives full particulars. A medical certificate attesting its perfect harmlessness accompanies each box. For sale by druggists and hair dealers or by
IMPERIAL CHEMICAL MFG. CO.,
54 West 23d street, New York.

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OLD AND RELIABLE
PIANO
E. G. NEWELL & Co.
SOLE AGENTS
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LIEBIG COMPANY'S
Extract of Meat
And see that each jar bears the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's
SIGNATURE IN BLUE INK
across the label.
Sold by Storekeepers, Grocers, and Druggists.

In all forms of sickness nutrition is of more importance than medication. The condition of the STOMACH is the vital question—for a weak stomach always.

Arend's Kumyss.

It is the most easily digested and most grateful food in all fevers of infant or adult. For further points send for treatise on Kumyss.
AREND'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

25c Box KRANZ'S CANDIES Contains a full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners' Sugar for Cake Frosting. JNO. KRANZ, 60 State-

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MUST GO!

We Offer at Special Sale
Our Full Line of
HAT RACKS
At the Following Reductions:

$ 10 HAT RACKS......NOW $ 6.00
14 " " ...... " 10.00
19 " " ...... " 15.00
25 " " ...... " 17.50
30 " " ...... " 20.00
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50 " " ...... " 35.00
110 " " ...... " 75.00
135 " " ...... " 95.00

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FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.

Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.
S. S. Werra, Saturday, June 9, 5:30 a. m.
S. S. Aller, Wednesday, June 13, 7:30 a. m.
S. S. Eider, Saturday, June 16, 10 a. m.
S. S. Ems, Tuesday, June 19, 1 p. m.
S. S. Saale, Wednesday, June 20, 2 p. m.
S. S. Fulda, Saturday, June 23, 5 a. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $100 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 and $60 a berth. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	§12.00 m	§ 2.15 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 7.30 pm §10.30 pm	§ 8.00 am § 6.50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown	§12.00 m § 7.30 pm §10.30 pm	§ 2.15 pm § 8.00 am § 6.50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 7.30 pm	§ 8.00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5.30 pm §10.35 pm	§ 9.30 am § 7.00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	§ 9.00 am † 9.00 pm	§ 6.50 pm ‡ 6.25 am
Milwaukee and Racine	* 8.00 am X8.30 am *11.30 am § 3.00 pm § 5.00 pm § 7.30 pm § 9.35 pm	* 4.00 pm X1.45 pm * 1.50 pm § 7.00 pm *10.30 am § 9.30 pm § 6.30 am
Madison and Waukesha via Milwaukee	* 8.00 am *11.30 am § 3.00 pm	*10.30 am * 1.50 pm * 7.00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11.30 am § 9.05 pm	* 1.50 pm § 6.30 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3.00 pm	§ 7.00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9.05 pm	§ 6.30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11.30 am * 9.05 pm	* 1.50 pm * 6.50 am
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	§ 3.00 pm † 9.05 pm	§ 1.50 pm § 6.30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§10.30 pm	§ 6.50 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9.20 am * 4.45 pm	* 4.30 pm *10.25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10.15 am * 4.15 pm *11.30 pm	* 2.40 pm *10.30 am *11.25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7.15 am	* 5.50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9.00 am	§ 6.50 pm
Dixon, Sterling, & Clinton	* 8.30 am	* 6.10 pm
Dixon & Sterling	* 3.45 pm	*11.00 am
Lake Geneva	* 7.15 am * 8.05 am * 3.15 pm * 4.15 pm	* 5.50 pm * 7.35 pm * 9.50 am *10.30 am X 9.45 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 7.30 pm	10.20 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 7.30 pm	10.20 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	b11.00 am	3.50 pm
Waukesha Short Line	a 8.30 am	7.10 pm
Waukesha Short Line	a 5.00 pm	9.50 am
Waukesha Short Line	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	7.30 pm	10.20 am
Waukesha Short Line	a 3.00 pm	1.45 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3.00 pm	10.20 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 3.00 pm	1.45 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 3.00 am	1.45 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway. (Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining-cars. Palace sleeping-cars, combination smoking-cars on all trains. Depot, Fifth-av. and Polk-st. City ticket offices, No. 106 Clark-st. (Opera-House Block), Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 5.10 pm	* 7.00 am
Waterloo and Des Moines Lim. Ex.	* 5.10 pm	* 7.00 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex.	*10.45 pm	*10.35 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*10.45 pm	*10.35 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	* 5.45 pm	* 9.45 am

*Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8.00 am	* 6.40 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	* 8.00 pm	* 7.05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 4.15 pm	10.50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 4.15 pm	* 7.05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5.15 pm	* 8.15 am

Chicago & Alton.

West Side Union Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M. Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	6.00 pm 1.00 pm	8.00 am 2.00 pm
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	11.20 pm	7.30 am
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	9.00 am 9.00 pm	7.30 pm 7.30 am
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	11.20 pm	7.20 am
Joliet, Dwight & Streator accom'n.	* 5.00 pm	* 9.30 am

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

Burlington Route C. B. & Q. R. R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal, corner of Adams-st.

The only line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, and Concordia.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8.45 am	† 6.50 pm
Rockford and Sioux City	†11.00 am	† 2.50 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	*12.01 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	*12.01 pm	* 2.00 pm
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	* 1.00 pm	* 8.00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4.50 pm	†10.35 am
Streator and Mendota	* 4.50 pm	*10.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	† 5.35 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	* 5.35 pm	* 8.25 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5.55 pm	* 9.30 am
Mendota and Galesburg	† 9.45 pm	† 3.10 pm
Sioux City	‡10.00 pm	§ 6.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10.30 pm	* 6.35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	*10.30 pm	* 6.55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11.00 pm	†10.30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday.

The 11.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Washington Express	† 8.00 am	† 7.25 pm
Council Bluffs Express	†12.05 pm	† 2.30 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12.05 pm	* 2.30 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	*12.05 pm	* 2.30 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	*12.05 pm	* 2.30 pm
Peoria Express	†12.05 pm	† 2.30 pm
Kansas City and Leavenworth Limited Express	* 4.30 pm	*11.30 am
St. Joseph & Atchison Lim. Ex.	* 4.30 pm	*11.30 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5.00 pm	†10.00 am
Council Bluffs Vestibule Limited Express	* 7.30 pm	* 8.00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10.30 pm	* 6.50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11.00 pm	¶6.25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10.30 pm	o6.50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11.00 pm	¶6.25 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10.30 pm	¶6.50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	§ 8.00 a m § 5.30 p m ‖10.30 p m	*10.20 p m ‖ 9.30 a m ‖ 7.00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11.30 a m †10.30 p m	‖ 7.00 p m ‖ 7.00 a m
Milwaukee and Madison	* 3.00 p m	* 1.15 p m
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8.30 a m	1.45 p m
Milwaukee	b 7.30 p m	b10.30 a m b 4.00 p m
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	‖12.30 p m ‖10.40 p m	‖ 2.10 p m ‖ 6.50 a m
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	‖12.30 p m †10.40 p m	‖ 2.10 p m ‡ 6.50 a m
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10.40 p m	‡ 6.05 a m

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‖ 8.30 pm	‖ 7.20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‖ 8.30 pm	‖ 7.20 am
Riverview Express	* 4.00 pm	* 9.15 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2.50 pm	* 3.10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4.30 pm	* 9.45 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11.00 am	* 2.50 pm
a Dubuque & Sioux City Express	‖10.00 pm	c 6.35 am

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; c Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 10 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8.25 am	6.30 pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9.00 pm	7.15 am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	2.45 pm	2.00 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	8.25 am	6.30 pm
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Exp.	9.00 pm	7.15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	4.30 pm	9.35 am

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts.:

Galesburg and Fort Madison Exp.....† 8.40 a.m.
Vestibule Express to K. C.....*12.05 noon
Streator and Joliet Accom.....† 5.25 p.m.
Denver Express.....*10.30 p.m.

Trains arrive at *7.00 a. m., †10.35 a. m., *2.30 p. m., and †5.00 p. m.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Office, 212 Clark-st., corner Adams.

KANKAKEE LINE C. I. St. L. & C.

Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9.10 am	§ 6.30 pm
Do. Night Express	§ 8.15 pm	§ 6.50 am

EASTERN.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central and Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7.25 am	* 6.45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8.50 am	* 6.45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	§ 2.50 pm	§ 9.30 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5.30 pm	§ 9.50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 8.00 pm	§ 7.50 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11.30 pm	* 7.50 am
Goshen & Old Road Accom'dati'n.	* 4.05 pm	*11.00 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: *Chicago*—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. *New York*—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. *Boston*—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 5.00 am	† 6.10 pm
New York & Boston Day Epxress	† 9.00 am	† 6.40 pm
New York & Boston—Limited	* 3.10 pm	* 9.30 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4.40 pm	†10.30 am
Atlantic Express	*10.50 pm	* 7.45 am
Night Express	* 9.10 pm	* 7.00 am
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9.00 am	† 6.10 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3.55 pm	‡ 6.40 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per.	*10.50 pm	* 6.40 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):

Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston Express	x8.10 pm	x8.00 am
New York & Boston Limited	x3.30 pm	x9.45 pm
Philadelphia Express	x3.30 pm	x8.00 am
Lima, Marion & Columbus	o8.45 am	o7.10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x5.35 pm	x8.50 am
Hammond Accommodation	o5.40 am	o7.55 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x3.30 pm	x9.45 pm

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9.05 am	*12.40 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3.25 pm	§ 6.25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8.15 pm	§ 8.10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4.25 pm	* 9.45 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12.00 m * 5.30 pm * 6.25 pm	§ 3.25 pm * 6.40 am * 7.35 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1.15 pm	10.00 am
Detroit & Saginaw Express	§ 8.15 pm	§ 9.10 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 108 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3.00 pm	10.15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9.05 pm	7.10 am

All trains daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	8.10 am	4.50 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5.45 pm	* 6.30 am
Wash'ton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 3.20 pm	*10.40 am
Wheeling Express	* 5.45 pm	* 6.30 am
Baltim're & Philadelp'a Express	*10.20 pm	* 5.30 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4.10 pm	* 9.30 am

*Daily.

All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 10.20 p. m. train has through sleepers to Columbus via Fostoria.

Pennsylvania Lines.

C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am	6.00 pm
Night Express (daily)	8.30 pm	6.55 am
Pennsylvania Special (daily)	10.00 am	9.10 pm
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.00 am	6.05 pm
Fast Line (daily)	3.15 pm	9.15 pm
Limited Express (daily)	5.00 pm	9.00 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	11.30 pm	7.00 am

GOODRICH STEAMERS.
TIME TABLE.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee at.....*3 p. m.
Daily for Gd Haven, Muskegon, Gd Rapids, etc. *7 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and Bay ports on Mon, Wed, & Fri. .3 p. m.
For Green Bay, Manistique, etc., Tuesday at.....7 p. m.
*Sunday except. Office and docks foot Michigan-av.

We offer today the following well-selected Investment Securities:

$14,500 Toulon, Stark County, Ill., Refunding 6s.
$20,000 Goshen, Stark County, Ill., Refunding 6s.
$17,000 City of Pipestone, Minn., W.-Works 6s.
$10,000 City of Ironton, Ohio, School 5s.
$8,000 Arkansas City, Kansas, City-Hall 7s.
$7,000 Emmett County, Iowa, Funding 6s.
$5,000 Kansas School District 7s.
$11,500 Village of Riverside, Ill., Water 5s.
$25,000 Jefferson County, Montana, Funding 6s.

Write for bond circular giving full information. Correspondence solicited.

N. W. Harris & Co.,
BANKERS,
115-117 Monroe-st., Chicago. 56 Devonshire-st., Boston.

BONDS.

$500,000.00 MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS, paying the investor all the way from 4 to 6½ per cent. For particulars call or send for bond lists.
A General Banking Business transacted.

S. A. KEAN & Co's BANK
CHICAGO SUCC'RS PRESTON KEAN & Co.
100 Washington-st.
BRANCH, HOME INS. BUILDING.

Money to Loan
On Real Estate at Low Rate of Interest.
ADOLPH LOEB & BRO.,
204 & 206 La Salle-st.

Money to Loan
In large or small amounts at five and six per cent on improved city property.
D. O. STRONG, 16 Portland Block.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States Saturday and a week ago were:

	June 9.	June 2.
New York	$85,585,057	$109,309,744
Boston	12,386,456	17,103,400
Chicago	9,895,442	14,953,427
Philadelphia	10,217,730	15,867,226
St. Louis	2,439,846	2,983,291
Baltimore	1,909,017	2,566,132

New York exchange was quoted as follows Saturday: Chicago, 25@70c premium; Boston, par to 5c premium; St. Louis, 80c premium.

The bank clearings in this city last week were $5,000,000 greater than those of the preceding week, which was one day short. They were about $2,300,000 greater than for the corresponding week of 1887. The figures do not signify any important changes in business, which is only moderately active.

The surplus reserve of the New York associated banks, which last year was less than $4,500,000, is now over over $27,000,000. The declining tendency of the week ending June 2, which resulted in a loss to the banks of nearly $2,600,000, and which was due to the exports of specie, was stopped last week, and there was an increase of $1,595,225. With foreign exchange now turning in favor of this country there is every probability that the surplus reserve will continue to increase. The loans increased handsomely last week, which is a new feature. The gain probably does not come from a revival of mercantile business, but through some financial transaction. The following are the details of the statement:

Loans	$365,994,200	Increase	$2,466,000
Specie	88,703,000	Increase	2,272,700
Legal-tenders	37,743,400	Increase	651,300
Deposits	396,542,200	Increase	5,215,100
Circulation	7,411,000	Decrease	108,300
Reserve	126,446,400	Increase	2,924,000
Reserve required	99,135,550	Increase	1,328,775
Surplus reserve	27,310,850	Increase	1,595,225

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing June 9	Closing June 8
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	4,950	34¾	34	34¼	34¾
Canada Southern	1,200	48½	48¼	48⅜	48¾
Canadian Pacific	300	55½	55½	55½	
C., B. & Q.	600	112¾	112	112¼	112¾
C., C., C. & I.	200	45½	45¼	45½	
D., L. & W.	500	128¾	128¼	128½	128⅞
Del. & Hudson	445	108⅞	108½	108⅞	109
Erie	2,000	24¼	24	24	24⅝
Do seconds	25,000	94½	94	94	94
E. T. & Ga.	250	10	10	10	
Ft. Worth & Den.	100	27	26¾	26¾	27¾
Illinois Central	100	118¾	118¾	118¾	
K. & Texas	200	11½	11½	11½	11¾
Lake Shore	1,800	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜	90⅝
Louisville & N.	1,100	53¼	53	53	53⅜
L. E. & W. pfd.	500	43	42¾	42¾	43
Mo. Pacific	2,550	70⅛	70	70	70¼
Mich. Central	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	
Minn. & St. L. pfd.	100	11	11	11	11
Northwestern	8,175	109¼	108¾	108⅞	109¼
N. Y. & N. E.	1,210	36¾	36½	36⅝	37½
Nor. Pac. pfd.	335	51⅝	50⅞	50⅞	51⅜
Nor. & W. pfd.	100	46	45⅞	45⅞	46⅛
N. Y. Central	103	105¼			
Ogn. Impvt.	950	59	59	59	57
Ogn. Trans. Co.	900	23½	23¼	23⅜	23¾
Ohio & Mississippi	100	19	19	19	
Pacific Mail	270	33	33	33	33¼
P. P. C. Co.	470	151¼	150⅞	151¼	151
Reading	14,500	59⅞	59⅛	59⅜	59⅞
R. & W. P. T.	500	20	20	20	20½
Rock Island	1,517	107½	105⅞	105⅞	107⅛
St. Paul	33,908	64⅝	64⅛	64⅜	64⅝
Do pfd.	1,047	105	103⅞	104⅛	105¼
St. P. & Omaha	100	35½	35½	35½	35½
St. P. M. & M.	418	100⅞	100½	100½	
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	600	64	64	64	
Texas Pacific	500	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Tenn. Coal	100	26	26	26	
Union Pacific	3,250	54⅝	54	54	54⅝
W. & L. E.	200	51⅞	51⅝	51⅝	51⅞
Western Union	1,550	76½	76	76	76½

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	138	Fargo	136
American	106	United States	71

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	126¾	M. K. & T. gen. 6s	60¼
U. S. 4s, coup	127¼	M. K. & T. gen. 5s	52½
U. S. 4½s, reg	107¼	Mutual Union 6s	92
U. S. 4½s, coup	107⅛	N. J. C. int. cert	106¾
Pacific 6s of 1895	119	Northern Pac. 1sts	118¾
Louisiana stamped 4s	90¼	Northern Pac. 2ds	106
Missouri 6s		Northwestern con	141
Tenn. new set. 6s	104	Northwestern deb. 5s	108½
Tenn. new set. 5s	96	Oregon & Trans. 6s	97¾
Tenn. new set. 3s	71	St. L. & Iron M. gen. 5s	85¼
Canada So. 2ds	92	St. L. & S. F. gen. m	117½
Cen. Pacific 1sts	116¼	St. Paul consols	125½
Den. & R. G. 1sts	119	St. P., Chi. & P. 1sts	121
Den. & R. G. 4s	78	Tex. P. L. G. Tr. Rcts	44
Den. & R. G. W. 1sts	71	Union Pac. 1sts	115
Erie 2ds	94⅛	West Shore	103¼

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

1000 A&S 1st 103¾	25000 NPa 3d cp 90@90¼
5000 A&P gld 4s 83½	27000 NJC g m 5s 106½@106¾
48000 B&O 5s 108@108¼	1000 OSL 6s 108¼
13000 C&EIll gn 5s 96⅞	1000 OgnImp 1st 100½
1000 Can So 1st gtd 108	1000 OR&N 5s 102
20000 CRI&P 5s cp 107½@107¼	10000 R&A 1st trst 54½@54⅝
10000 CHV&T 5s 70¼	1000 RW&O con 106⅛
5000 DSoS&A 5s 84	6000 StLA&T 1s 98¼
5000 EL&BS 6s 99@99¼	28000 StPM&M 1st-Mon Ex 4s 84¼@84⅜
3000 FtW&D 1st 85@85⅛	10000 SoCar 1st 101¼
5000 L Island cn 5s 115	60000 TexPa 1st 5s 93¾@93⅞
5000 LS 2d cp 123¼	15000 TexP 2d inc 39½@39⅝
5000 M&SPl-C&PW 5s 105¼	10000 TAA&NM 1st 99
15000 MK&T gn 5s 52½	10000 WNY&P 1st 98¼
11000 MK&T gn 6s 60¾	10000 WS gtd 4s 103¼@103⅛
2000 NYLE&W n 2 cn 94⅞	15000 WStL&P-Chi Div trst 85@85¼
1000 NYC&StL 4s 91½@91¾	50 Amn Exp 110
5000 NYC 1st rg 133	20 US Express 72
9000 NYS&W 1st ref 5s 93⅛	
7000 NPa 1st cp 118¼	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 9.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,840	84¼	84½	83⅜	83¼
Union Pacific	600	54⅛	54⅛	53⅞	54⅛
Bell Tel. Rights	115	210	210	210	210
Bell Telephone	50	228¼	228¼	228¼	228¼
C., B. & Q.	187	112⅛	112⅛	112	112
Calumet	98	242	244	242	243

Bond transactions and quotations:

1000 N E 6s 122⅝	1000 K M B 5s 95
1000 do 2ds 104	3000 KC&SM 6s 112¼@113⅜
17000 Mex Cent 4s 66	7000 So Kan inc 94
10000 C K W inc 98	Do 5s Tex 93

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 9.—The market closed: Pennsylvania, 52⅝@52¾; Reading, 29⅝@29¾; Lehigh Valley, 53¾@53½; Reading generals, 115⅝@115¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 9.—Consols closed at 99 1-16 for money and 99⅛ for the account.

Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 35½; Canadian Pacific, 57⅝; Erie, 24¾; do seconds, 96½; Illinois Central, 122; Mexican ordinary, 38½; St. Paul common, 66⅛; New York Central, 108¼; Reading, 30⅛.

LONDON, June 9—4 p. m.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £30,000.

PARIS, June 9.—Three per cent rentes, 83f 30c for the account.

MINING STOCKS

BOSTON, Mass., June 9.—Closing prices: Allouez Min. Co. (new), $1.00; Calumet & Hecla, $243.00; Franklin, $15.00; Huron, $4.25; Osceola, $21.00; Quincy, $71.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were irregular Saturday. Corn was depressed further by the fact of continued large receipts, and wheat was wildly excited by the Government crop report, which scarcely any one seemed to understand, even after it had been conned and discussed for a couple of hours. Comparatively little interest was taken in other produce, and prices did not change much. The weather was close, with a threatening of rain, and the crop reports of the day were said to indicate a little further improvement in condition, especially in the Northwest. The receipts of both grain and hogs were fully up to expectation, and the shipping movement was dull.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
MESS PORK.			
June	$13.90	$13.90 @13.92½	$13.90
July	14.00	13.95 @14.05	14.02½
August	14.10	14.05 @14.15	14.12½
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
June	$8.50	$.... @....	$8.57½
July	8.55	8.52½@ 8.65	8.62½
August	8.60	8.60 @ 8.70	8.72½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
June	$7.52½	$.... @....	$7.57½
July	7.60	7.57½@ 7.62½	7.62½
August	7.67½	7.65 @ 7.72½	7.70
WHEAT.			
June	85¾	84¼@ 86	85¾
July	85¾	84¼@ 86¾	86⅜
August	85¾	84¼@ 86⅜	86
December	86⅞	85½@ 87½	87¼
CORN.			
June	52¼	51½@ 52¼	51¾
July	52¼	52⅛@ 53¼	52⅝
August	53½	52⅝@ 53⅝	53
OATS.			
June	32¼	32⅛@ 32¼	32¼
July	32¼	32⅛@ 32½	32½
August	28½	28⅛@ 28¾	28⅝

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	June.	July.	August.
No. 2 spring	$ 92¼	$ 83⅛	$ 80⅜
No. 2 corn	37	38	39¼
No. 2 oats	25	25⅛	25
Mess pork	22.20	....	....
Lard	6.62½	6.67½	6.75

PRODUCE MOVEMENT.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Friday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	RECEIPTS. 1887.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1887.
Flour, brls	14,383	11,560	20,371	13,649
Wheat, bu	41,191	170,196	25,849	74,330
Corn, bu	353,937	105,981	324,895	245,008
Oats, bu	294,185	99,788	319,821	295,033
Rye, bu	535	1,742	886	
Barley, bu	3,704	3,119	3,452	2,151
Grass seed, lbs	46,520	32,505	101,661	20,050
Flaxseed, bu	750	9,435	1,521	11,059
Broom corn, lbs	30,700		34,850	103,000
Cured meats, lbs	712,960	654,880	2,380,570	2,408,074
Canned meats, cases			2,300	2,202
Dressed beef, lbs	230,510	7,730	3,009,940	5,459,199
Beef, tcs			82	25
Beef, brls			336	183
Pork, brls	180	30	710	3,253
Lard, lbs	380,950	250,000	478,646	1,264,801
Cheese, lbs	162,342	145,750	98,990	164,580
Butter, lbs	492,371	660,917	500,619	636,846
Dressed hogs, No			441	15
Live hogs, No	18,993	21,773	5,625	4,421
Cattle, No	7,077	8,321	4,399	3,772
Sheep, No	2,474	1,400	3,372	336
Hides, lbs	421,164	185,288	850,900	361,770
Wool, lbs	157,580	236,494	20,690	354,200
Coal, tons	21,995	11,617	907	1,126
Lumber, M	9,344	8,708	2,354	3,241
Shingles, M	9,992	103	95	589
Salt, brls	1,525	1,100	1,770	4,212
Hay, tons	765	170	21	31

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Friday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	7	4	....	11
Spring wheat	31	15	2	48
Corn	323	214	72	609
Oats	148	87	....	235
Rye	7	1	....	8
Barley	....	5	1	6
Total	516	326	75	917

Inspected out: 7,277 bu wheat, 174,280 bu corn, 135,226 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 67 cars wheat, 750 cars corn, 119 cars oats, and 25,000 hogs.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. June 9.	RECEIPTS, BU. June 8.	SHIPMENTS, BU. June 9.	SHIPMENTS, BU. June 8.
Western.				
Chicago	41,191	28,982	25,849	38,063
Milwaukee	23,150	25,650	9,430	10,875
St. Louis	8,000	7,000	1,000	14,000
Toledo	2,564	551	50,300	20,000
Detroit	75,888	662	3,805	
Kansas City	1,000			
Peoria	1,000	5,500	500	1,000
Minneapolis	91,770	120,200	39,330	25,080
Duluth	63,470	49,055	1,875	32,647
Total	308,033	237,600	132,089	141,665
Eastern.				
New York	92,400	108,600	42,393	71,182
Philadelphia	835	2,052	4,243	2,544
Baltimore	2,923	2,959	8,000	
Total	96,158	117,511	54,636	73,726
Grand total	404,191	355,111	186,725	215,391
Same days 1887	689,014	650,670	576,425	823,849

Lake freights were without special change, at 1¼@1½c on oats, 1⅝c on corn, and 2c on wheat to Buffalo. A fair inquiry existed for vessel room, and engagements were made for 349,000 bu corn, 87,000 bu oats, and 20,000 bu rye.

CASH SALES ON 'CHANGE.

PROVISIONS—Sales were 180 brls of family pork at $14.50; 75,000 lbs sweet-pickled hams at 8¾@9c for No. 2 quality; 25 boxes long cut hams and 50,000 lbs short clears both on private terms.

FLOUR—Transactions were limited to 250 brls and 400 sacks, all on private terms.

SPRING WHEAT—In store: 8 cars No. 2 at 84¾@85½c. Free on board: 22 cars at 85¼@85¾c for No. 2, with 79c for No. 3 hard, 74@78c for No. 3, and 68½c for No. 4.

WINTER WHEAT—5,000 bu and 11 cars No. 2 red, at 86@86¼c. Free on board: 5 cars at 86½c for No. 2 red, and 79@82c for No. 3 red.

CORN—In store and to go there: 518 cars and 6,300 bu at 51½@52c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, 50@51c for No. 3 yellow, 48½@50c for No. 3, and 45½@46c for No. 4. Free on board: 44 cars at 49½@50½c for No. 3, and 46½@48c for No. 4, with 43½c for no grade. On track: 32 cars at 50½@51½c for No. 3, with 46@46½c for No. 4, and 40@44½c for no grade.

OATS—In store and to go there: 165 cars at 36@36½c for No. 2 white, 34½@35½c for No. 3 white, and 32½@32¾c for No. 2 mixed. Free on board: 87 cars at 37½c for No. 1 white, 36@37½c for No. 2 white, 32¾@35c for No. 2 mixed, 33@36c for No. 3 white, and 32@34c for No. 3 mixed. On track: 32 cars at 36@37½c for No. 2 white, 35@36c for No. 3 white, 32¾@34c for No. 2 mixed, and 32c for No. 3 mixed.

RYE—In store: 5 cars No. 2 at 60@61c. Free on board: 2 cars No. 2 at 61c.

BARLEY—Free on board: 10 cars at 52@57½c for No. 3, and 50@52c for No. 4.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran: 12 cars, chiefly free on board, at $9.75@10.25 for fine and $10.37½@11.00 for coarse. Middlings: 12 cars, free on board, at $11.00@11.50 for coarse and $11.75@15.37½ for medium fine to white. Shorts: 3 cars at $11.00@11.50.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—This staple was active and firm and in a satisfactory condition to receivers. The demand was excellent for all kinds, and shippers took large quantities in addition to a good local trade. The receipts were principally Western creameries, which were fine in quality. Dairies and packing stock sold readily. Quotations: Fancy Elgin creamery, 18@19c per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota do, 17@18c; fair to good do, 15@16c; fancy dairies, 14@15c; common to fair do, 12@13c; packing stock, 10@11c.

CHEESE—The production in the Northwestern dairy districts is now large and the quality good. Receipts are liberal, and while stocks are accumulating, the feeling is steady, with the current business confined principally to fine goods. Quotations are as follows: New full creams, cheddars, 7¼@7½c per lb; do flats, 7½@8c; do Young America, 8@8½c; poor to choice skims, 2@6c; brick cheese, 12@13c.

EGGS—Buyers discriminated in favor of Northern stock, and while choice eggs were steady at 14@14½c per doz, Southern were quoted at 13@13½c.

GREEN FRUITS—A moderate trade was reported all around, but prices covered a wide range and were not always satisfactory to receivers. The quality was uneven, and much inferior fruit was on sale, which was neglected, except at low figures. A few Michigan strawberries arrived, which were about the first of the season. Quotations are: Cherries, $2.00@4.00 per case of 24 quarts; gooseberries, $1.25@1.75 per do; Indiana and Illinois strawberries, $1.75@3.50 per do; lemons, $3.50@5.00 per box; California oranges, $3.50@5.00 per do; peaches, 50c@$1.00 per box of ⅓ bu.

HAY—There were large receipts, to which were added some lots that were held over from Friday, and, with only a moderate inquiry, the market was dull and prices ruled 50c@$1.00 lower all around. Sales were: On track—7 cars No. 1 timothy at $15.50@16.50; 16 cars upland prairie at $8.50@15.00. Receipts, 765 tons; shipments, 21 tons.

HIDES—Consumers and shippers were indifferent about buying and the market was dull and unchanged. Quotations: Green hides, 4½@6c per lb; heavy green salted, fully cured, 5½c; light do, 5¾c; No. 1 G. S., 3½@3¾c; green salted, bull, 3½@4½c; green salted, calf, 7½c for No. 1 and 5½c for No. 2; deacons, each, 25@35c; No. 1 dry salted, 7@8c per lb. All branded hides sell at a discount of about 1c per lb from the price of No. 1.

POTATOES—The movement of all potatoes was slow and heavy. Receipts were not large, but buyers turned their attention to the new crop, and, while good to choice New York burbanks were salable around 60@70c, there were a number of cars of ordinary mixed stock, chiefly Western-grown, for which dealers with difficulty obtained 50@55c. There was a liberal trade in new Southern-grown at $1.00@1.25 per bu.

POULTRY—The receipts were unusually small, and under a fair inquiry the market for springs and hens was fully steady. Springs were wanted at 20@22c per lb for good to choice; hens sold at 8½@9c and roosters at 5c. Turkeys were dull at 6@7c.

VEGETABLES—Receipts from the South were late in arriving, and, while a fair demand existed, prices in many instances were shaded in order to make a clearance. Quotations: Asparagus, 50@75c per box of ⅓ bu; cucumbers, $2.00@4.00 per brl; green onions, 12½@15c per doz; green peas, 75c@$1.00 per bu; radishes, 10@15c per doz; wax beans, $1.50@2.00 per bu; tomatoes, $1.25@2.00; head lettuce, $1.00@1.25 per brl; new potatoes, $2.50@3.25; spinach, 40@50c; new cabbage, $2.00@4.00 per crate.

WHISKY—Was steady on the basis of $1.20.

WOOL—The week closed in a quiet manner, with the total sales for that period making but a small aggregate.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 4	9,059	153	18,627	3,620
Tuesday, June 5	6,228	336	9,115	4,616
Wednesday, June 6	11,152	915	14,352	3,706
Thursday, June 7	8,312	126	17,251	3,631
Friday, June 8	7,077	458	18,993	2,474
Saturday, June 9	2,400	100	15,000	5,900
Total last week	44,228	2,083	93,338	23,954
Previous week	42,172	2,032	121,804	33,001
Same week 1887	45,627	1,335	111,098	15,172
Shipments—				
Monday, June 4	3,297		6,093	1,055
Tuesday, June 5	1,753		4,047	2,617
Wednesday, June 6	3,501	1	6,038	1,280
Thursday, June 7	4,202	1	7,624	1,978
Friday, June 8	4,399	2	5,625	3,372
Saturday, June 9	1,200		5,500	2,000
Total last week	18,352	4	34,977	12,302
Previous week	15,942	36	34,387	20,787
Same week 1887	15,090	22	21,576	2,832

CATTLE—Receipts for the last week were 2,000 larger than the previous week and 1,600 smaller than the corresponding week last year. This week's receipts are estimated at 50,000, against 53,000 the corresponding week last year. The market throughout the last week was wild, and prices advanced 65@90c per 100 lbs. Saturday's market was active to the extent of the small offerings. Prices ruled stronger, and the best grades in some instances sold 10c higher. Fully one-half of the arrivals were Texans. Eastern shippers were unable to fill their orders, as competition from local parties was too lively. Dressed-beef men were the principal buyers. Some natives averaging less than 1,400 lbs sold to them at $5.90, and common to fancy steers, averaging 940 to 1,420 lbs, at $4.40@5.80; six car-loads of Colorados, averaging 1,306 lbs, sold at $5.80, and some averaging 1,414 lbs at $5.65; very choice corn-fed Texans, averaging 1,226 lbs, sold at $5.00. Most of the native steers sold at $5.35@5.70. Eastern shippers bought medium to choice natives, averaging 1,016 to 1,305 lbs, at $4.00@5.50, and some 1,136-lb grass natives at $4.30. Five car-loads of common distillery-fed cattle, averaging 1,050 lbs, sold at $4.75. About 1,600 Texas cattle found ready sale at $2.05 for 1,090-lb bulls and $2.70 for steers averaging 854 to 1,004 lbs. Some Texas cows sold at $2.50. Native butcher stock was steady and unchanged. Stockers and feeders quiet and unchanged. Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy, 1,500 to 1,800 lbs	$5.90@ 6.15
Good to fancy, 1,300 to 1,550 lbs	5.30@ 5.85
Medium to good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.90@ 5.60
Common steers, 900 to 1,150 lbs	4.45@ 5.20
Native grassers	4.25@ 4.90
Distillery-fed steers	4.75@ 5.25
Fancy cows and heifers	3.25@ 3.90
Poor to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	2.10@ 3.20
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	2.65@ 3.65
Texas steers, 740 to 1,100 lbs	2.30@ 4.40
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.60@ 3.35
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs	3.00@ 4.15
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.50@ 5.00
Milch cows per head	20.00@45.00

HOGS—Saturday's receipts of hogs were large, and the market ruled weak at 5@10c decline. Both packers and shippers purchased freely, and a pretty good clearance was made. Several buyers paid as high as $5.75, but the bulk of heavy sold at $5.60@5.70; mixed sold principally at $5.50@5.62½, and light largely at $5.50@5.60; rough to fair heavy sold at $5.40@5.55, and common to fair mixed at $5.40@5.50. Pigs averaging 100 to 130 lbs sold at $4.90@5.25.

SHEEP—Saturday's receipts of sheep were large, but the local and shipping demand was good, and prices ruled steady. One bunch of 1,306 shorn Texas, averaging 91 lbs, sold at $4.40, and 2,400 Texas, averaging 73 to 101 lbs, sold at $2.62½@4.25. Several hundred Oregons, averaging 100 lbs, at $3.25, and common Montanas, averaging 100 lbs, at $3.20; native shearlings, averaging 82 to 104 lbs, sold at $4.25@5.40. Some spring lambs sold at $4.50 per head.

OTHER MARKETS.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of live stock yesterday at the points named. The * indicates carloads:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
St. Louis	1,300	200	200
Kansas City	1,024	10,357	2,857
East Liberty, Pa.	57	2,100	2,400
Omaha	1,400	8,300	....
Shipments—			
St. Louis	900	900	3,100
Kansas City	....	1,238	....
East Liberty, Pa.	328	2,500	2,200

Omaha, Neb., June 9.—CATTLE—Steady; 16 loads sold at $5.65; prime 1,300@1,500-lb steers, $5.25@5.65; 1,100@1,300-lb steers, $5.00@5.50; cows, $2.25@3.75.

HOGS—5@10c lower on heavy and mixed; heavy, $5.40@5.50; light, $5.15@5.30; mixed, $5.30@5.40.

Kansas City, Mo., June 9.—CATTLE—Corn-fed steady to weak; few grassers sold; good cows firm; good to choice corn-fed, $5.10@5.40; common to medium, $3.25@4.80; stockers, $2.00@2.90; feeding steers, $3.50@3.60; cows, $2.00@3.50.

HOGS—Slow, weak, and 5@10c lower, closing with a better feeling; good to choice, $5.30@5.40; common to medium, $5.10@5.25; skips and pigs, $2.50@4.90.

SHEEP—Steady; good to choice, $3.50@4.00; common to medium, $2.00@3.00.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; demand poor; holders offer freely; winter, 6s 8d@6s 9d; spring, 6s 8d@6s 9d; club, 6s 9d. Corn quiet; demand poor; 4s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 70s. Lard, 43s. Long and short clears, 39s 6d. Cumberland cut, 43s. Long cut hams, 53s 6d. Cheese, 44s 6d.

CLOSING—PROVISIONS—Pork—Holders offer moderately; prime mess, Eastern, 70s, firm; do Western, 65s, firm. Lard—Holders offer freely; spot, June, 42s 6d, dull; July and August, 42s 9d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer freely; new No. 2 winter, 6s 8½d, dull; do spring, 6s 8½d, dull. Flour—Holders offer freely; 9s 1d, dull. Corn—Holders offer freely; spot 4s 9d, dull; June, 4s 8½d, dull; July, 4s 8¾d, dull; August, 4s 9¼d, dull.

New York, June 9.—FLOUR—Receipts, 18,107 packages; exports 6,174 brls, 3,985 sacks. Dull and heavy; sales, 12,700 brls; superfine, $2.40@3.10; patent Minnesota, extra good to prime, $4.50@4.70; choice to fancy do, $4.80@5.10.

WHEAT—Receipts, 92,500 bu; exports, 42,393 bu; sales, 1,116,000 bu futures, 64,000 bu spot. Cash grades firm, but quiet; options advanced ⅛@¼c up to noon, closing strong at the best. After the regular close the Government crop report came in, showing a decrease of about 6 per cent. Shorts were wild and covered, advancing prices 1¼@1½c. A more settled feeling prevailed when the report was doubted, and prices lost the improvement. No. 2 spring, 87c delivered; ungraded red, 86c; No. 2 red, 94¼@94½c delivered, 92½c in store, 93½c free on board; No. 2 red, June, 91½@93½c, closing 91⅜c; July, 92¾@93⅝c, closing 92⅝c; August, 92 7-16@93 3-16c, closing 93⅛c; September, 93⅜@93⅝c, closing 93⅝c; December, 95⅝@96 3-16c, closing 96⅛c; May, $1.00⅛@$1.00¼, closing $1.00¼.

CORN—Receipts, 103,650 bu; exports, 10,396 bu; sales, 1,416,000 bu futures, 650 bu spot. Cash dull and more or less neglected. Options declined ⅜@⅝c, with more doing, closing heavy at the bottom. Ungraded, 58c; No. 2, 59¾@60c delivered; No. 2, June 59⅛c, closing at 59⅛c; July 59⅜@59⅝c, closing at 59⅜c; August 60⅛@60⅜c, closing at 60⅛c; September 60¼@60⅝c, closing at 60¼c; October 60¾@61⅛c; November 60¼@60¾c, closing at 60¼c; December 55c, closing at 55c.

OATS—Receipts, 98,000 bu; exports, 446,000 bu; sales, 50,000 bu; futures, 51,000 bu spot; a shade lower and dull; mixed Western, 35@40c; white do, 42@47c.

COFFEE—Spot: Fair Rio nominal at 16c; options 30@55 points lower and fairly active; sales 55,500 bags June at 13.30@13.50c; July 12.10@12.35c; August 11.10@11.35c; September 10.35@10.60c; October 10.10@10.20c; December 10.05@10.20c; January 10.10c; February 10.15c; March 10.15c; April 10.20@10.25c; May 10.20@10.25c.

SUGAR—Quiet and unchanged; refined dull; yellow 5 5-16@5⅜c.

DRY GOODS—The market was quiet in all respects. Monday agents will advance prices as follows: New York Mills, 36-inch bleached, to 11c, second to none; and Oaklawn, 36-inch, bleached, ¼c each, "first call" and "second to none," ⅜ and ¾, bleached, ½c each.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 9.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard unchanged; No. 1 Northern offered at 2c under No. 1 hard; winter wheat dull; No. 1 white offered at 98½c; No. 2 red at 98½c in store. Corn quiet, weak, and lower; No. 2 yellow, 57c; No. 3 yellow, 56½c; No. 3, 55½c in store.

Duluth, Minn., June 9.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market was nervous and irregular today, with sharp breaks and sudden recoveries as the periods of strength and weakness alternated. The close was quite strong; cash closed at 85¾c; July ranged from 84⅝@85⅝c, closing at 85⅝c; August ranged from 84⅝@86⅜c, closing at 86⅜c. Cars on track, 21. Receipts, 68,470 bu. Shipments, 1,875 bu.

Boston, Mass., June 9.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Is steady. Western fresh creamery at 23@25c per lb; extra firsts at 21@22c; firsts at 20@21c; imitation creamery, 20½@22c; Western choice factory, 21@22c; fair to good, 20@21c; New York creamery, 23@24c; and extra firsts 21@22c; Vermont extra creamery, 25@26c; extra firsts, 23@24c; and good to choice dairy, 22@23c; Eastern creamery, 23@24c for good to choice.

CHEESE—Choice new New York, 9½c per lb; firsts at 8@9c; seconds, 7@8c; Vermont extra, 9¼@9½c; firsts 8@9c; seconds, 7@8c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 14½@15c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 15½c; Western choice, 15@15½c per doz.

St. Louis, Mo., June 9.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat opened weak and declined on bearish advices, but first report of Government crop average being 66 advanced the market 2c in three minutes. Later this was corrected, the average of 73.3 causing a break, but the general opinion that the crop report was bad at best caused a bearish feeling to predominate, though the close was 1c higher than yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 89½c; June, 89@89½c, closing at 89½c; July 85¼@87½c, closing at 87⅛c; August, 85@87c, closing at 87c; December 89¼@91½c, closing at 91⅛c. Corn dull and weak early, but closed firm; cash, 48½@48¾c; June closed at 48½c; July 48⅜@49c, closing at 49c; August 49@49½c, closing at 49½c; year 38⅛@38¾c, closing at 38¾c. Oats easy; cash, 31c; June, 31⅛c; July, 28½c. Rye—Nothing doing. Barley nominal. Bran 51c.

BUTTER—Easy; creamery, 14@17c; dairy, 11@14c.

LEAD—Offered common and refined, $3.70.

EGGS—Dull; 12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 81,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 9.—WHEAT—Local buying was limited to a few lots taken by city millers, and some orders were also filled to other points. Offerings on the sample table were liberal and sellers were striving to get yesterday's prices, but rarely succeeded in doing so. Receipts were 161 cars and 69 cars were shipped out. Duluth reported 21 cars on track.

CLOSING—No. 1 hard, cash, 83½c; July, 84½c; August, 85½c; on track, 85c. No. 1 hard Northern, cash, 82½c; July, 83¼c; August, 84c; on track, 83@83½c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 80½c; July, 81½c; August, 82c; on track, 81@82c.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 9.—FLOUR—Dull.

WHEAT—Strong; cash and July, 82½c; August, 83½c; September, 84½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; barley, none.

Toledo, O., June 9.—GRAIN—Wheat active and lower; cash and June, 90c; July, 89c; August, 88⅝c; December, 91½c. Corn quiet; cash, 55c. Oats firm; cash, 35½c bid.

CLOVER-SEED—Firm; cash, $4.30 bid; October, $4.60 bid.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat firm; higher; cash, 90½c; July, 90½c; August, 90c; December, 93c. Corn dull; cash and June, 55c. Oats quiet; cash, 35½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; firm; cash, $4.30; October, $4.60.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 50,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., June 9.—GRAIN—Corn dull; lower; No. 2 mixed, 53@53½c. Oats weaker; No. 2 mixed, 37c.

WHISKY—Sales 450 brls finished goods on basis of $1.14.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 9.—FLOUR—Supplies light.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade lower; No. 2 red, June, 95@96c; July, 91½@92c; August, 90⅛@91c; September, 91@91½c. Corn—Spot steady; futures were quiet but steady; car lots were held at 62½c for No. 2, 61c for steamer, and 69c for No. 3; No. 2 mixed June, 59½@60½c; July, 59⅝@60½c; August, 60⅛@61⅛c; September, 61@62c. Oats—Spot lots steady; sales of No. 2 mixed at 42½c; No. 3 white quoted at 45c; No. 2 white, 46½c; futures were quiet but steady; No. 2 white June, 43½@44c; July, 43½@44c; August, 38⅛@39c; September, 36@37c.

BUTTER—Firm, with good demand; creamery extra, 20c; firsts, 18@19c.

EGGS—Firm, with fair demand; Western firsts, 16@16½c.

Kansas City, Mo., June 9.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 soft, 28c; No. 2 red winter, July and August, 77c asked. Corn—No. 2 cash, 46½c asked; June, 46½c asked; July, 46c bid, 46½c asked; August, 46c bid. Oats—No. 2, August, 21½c bid; 22½c asked.

Peoria, Ill., June 9.—GRAIN—Corn easier and lower; high mixed, 50@50½c; No. 2 mixed, 49½@50c; rejected, 46@47c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 36@36½c; No. 3 white, 34½@35c. Rye dull; No. 2, 61@62c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.14; spirits, $1.16.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 15,600 bu; oats, 40,000 bu; rye, 550 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 600 bu; oats, 56,000 bu; barley, 600 bu.

Baltimore, Md., June 9.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western weak and lower; No. 2 winter red, spot, 90½@90¾c; June, 90¼c; July, 89½@90c; August, 89¾c; September, 90¼@90½c. Corn—Western weak and lower; mixed spot, 60c asked; June, 59@60c; July, 59⅛@59½c; August, 59½@60½c. Oats steady; Western white, 43@45c; mixed, 40@42c. Rye easier and nominal; prime, 67@68c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,874 brls; wheat, 2,923 bu; corn, 1,100 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,098 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 17,143 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., June 9.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 33½c.

Savannah, Ga., June 9.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 33¼c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25 cents a bottle.

Ayer's Pills are palatable, safe for children, and more effective than any other cathartic.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

DIAMOND PALACE FOR BARGAINS IN GENuine diamonds, fine gold watches, and jewelry; stage jewelry a specialty; goods sold to responsible parties and delivered on part cash, balance on weekly or monthly payments. 119 East Madison-st.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND DRUM CYLINDER printing-press, to print a form at least 29x42, and not less than 1,000 impressions per hour. Address, giving full details as to make, condition, time and place in use, and also lowest price spot cash, R P 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STEAM YACHT BUILT OF STEEL; length 31 feet, boom 7, 26-inch wheel, 4¼x6 cylinder; speed 10 miles; can be seen running. Address C. KLING, 55 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2900, cor. Twenty-second-st.—K. J. Stamm, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 2622—Fred Pilgrim & Co., Booksellers and Newsdealers.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-first-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2803—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 3552—R. C. Nehls, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta Reichel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3600, Corner 36th—Chas. C. Fredigke.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123,—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-NINTH-ST., 404, near Indiana-av.—Chas. S. Sturges, Druggist.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1558, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shauer, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.
HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Rice and Schaefer.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 849—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.
JACKSON-ST., West, 660, cor. Ogden-av.—E. A. Lyneman, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—L. Ambrecht, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 180—H. F. Baur, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, cor. Centre-av.—Geo. Umsted, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzolo & Co.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Fred. A Thayer, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 841, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 926, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1049—B. MacDonald, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883,
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, cor. Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEE-AV., 360, cor. Harrison-st.—J. G. Marburg, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 475—F. J. Knowles, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
WESTERN-AV., 175, corner Adams-st.—Charles E Matthews & Bro., Druggists.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritten, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO-AV., East, 80, corner Townsend-st.—R. Hanke, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 196, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 271—White Bros., Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, corner of Division—Feldkamp & Hallberg, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 504, corner Goethe—Rhode's Pharmacy.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
STATE-ST., North, 100, Corner Ohio—A. C. Cowan, Druggist.
STATE-ST., North, 292—H. V. Becker, Druggist.
WELLS-ST., 315, corner of Oak—H. L. Ohlendorf, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—La Brett & Field, Druggists.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—F. W. Deutsch, Newsdealer.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 792—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

FIFTY DOLLARS' REWARD FOR RETURN OF dark brown horse stolen Sunday morning, June 10; black mane and tail, white spot hind foot, together with black side-bar double-spring square-box top buggy, closed behind, upholstered in green cloth; two sets single harness, plain black trimmed black wolf robe, yellow and green blankets. HOLMES, PYOTT & CO., 13 North Jefferson-st.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING, BETWEEN M'VICKer's Theatre and 264 Michigan-av., a Roman-gold bracelet, set with three diamonds. Liberal reward on returning same to above address. G 1, Tribune office.

LOST—FROM 215 LA SALLE-AV.—RED IRISH setter dog, pup, with nickel chain collar. Return to above address and receive reward.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH ON OAKWOOD-boulevard or Winchester-st. Liberal reward if returned to 1352 Oakwood-blvd. or 56 Board of Trade.

$20 REWARD—STOLEN FROM MY BARN, 1004 Belmont-av., on Wednesday, June 6, black horse, 10 years old, weight 1,000 lbs.; short heavy built; shoe marked Butchard. The above will be paid for information. G 5, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN A shoe store; 5 years' experience. Best of reference. R. E. BARKER, 59 Fifteenth-st., Detroit, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; been used to furniture trade; not afraid of work. Address G 4, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FOREMAN AND first-class designer of children's clothing. Address F 53, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH ten years' experience in the rate department of several railways and who is familiar with the rate system of the West desires a position as traffic agent in a large manufacturing or wholesale house. Good references. Address F 59, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL FOR housework. 1310 Forty-first-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION OR GOVerness by well-educated German lady; speaks English and French; good musician; wishes situation of any kind during summer; no objection to travel or to stay with invalid lady. Address B 73, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY INTELLIGENT GERman lady as governess in American family; city or country. Address Z 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED GERMAN lady who speaks English and French and knows all about house and needle work, to make herself useful in private family for board and small salary. Address B 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED LADY AS visiting governess to oversee daily studies and piano practice of young children. Y 48, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE UNincumbered lady to take care of a house for parties leaving the city for the summer. Y 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER FAMILIAR WITH sash, door, and blind business to run office and books and figure from plans. Call at HOLLY, SLAMA & CO., 505 to 509 West Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN OF GOOD family and excellent character, good handwriter and bookkeeper; one who has been in the diamond business preferred. Apply 100 State-st., Room 2, at 9 a. m.

Salesmen.

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, on salary or commission, to sell my self-lighting gas burners. J. GREEY, 260 Clark-st.

WANTED—2 OR 3 FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY salesmen to handle a side line on commission; those acquainted with the grocery trade can make $10 per day the next two months. DEAN, FOSTER & DAWLEY, Chicago.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER FOR steamboat. One that can come well recommended and that is up in his business can get a good place by writing to CLOWRY, Southwest P.-O., Chicago.

WANTED—PATTERNMAKERS, THOSE FAmiliar with car work preferred. Apply by letter or personally to Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRESSMAN FOR superintendent of the press-room of a large Western daily paper. To a capable man the highest wages will be paid and a permanent position given. Address R P 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JEWELER CAPAble of taking charge of a well-equipped shop in absence of proprietor; steady situation and good salary; good references required. TABER BROS. JEWELRY MFG. CO., Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—FIVE UPHOLSTERERS AND DECOraters to work in Auditorium. Apply to F. T. FOSTER, Monday, 9 a. m., Auditorium Building.

WANTED—WATCHMAKER; GOOD WORKMAN; good address; willing to make himself useful; permanent place; good salary. L. C. GARWOOD, Champaign, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ADVERTISING MAN WHO IS CONnected with some other publication and can devote about two days per week to the Boot and Shoe Recorder, the largest weekly trade paper in the country. Must be smart, understand his business, and be able to write a weekly letter; commission paid. Address, with references, experience, etc, Boot and Shoe Recorder, 82 Lincoln-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A MAN NOT OVER 40 YEARS OF age and not under 21, who has had experience in banking as cashier, and also in investment securities. Please reply care of A 50, Tribune office, giving reference as to character and ability and salary expected.

WANTED—GOOD BOOK MEN TO COME TO Milwaukee to handle "Collier's Standard Publications" at New York prices; splendid territory in Wisconsin and Upper Michigan; fare to Milwaukee $2.50. Apply to J. J. GALLAGHER, 17 Excelsior Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A MAN OF MORAL HABITS, LOcated outside leading cities, to represent an old house in his section; salary to begin, $70 per month. References. Manufacturer, Lock Box 1585, New York.

WANTED—MINISTER WITHOUT A CHARGE, or one who wishes to add to his income. References exchanged. Address B 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO FILL A position requiring good descriptive ability; if willing to devote himself to the business with energy and tact liberal pay and long engagement assured. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 155 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—EXPERT YOUNG LADY BOOKkeeper by wholesale manufacturer out of city to take place of party to be away on vacation. Answer in own handwriting; state age and name. References. Address R P 86, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

South Side.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BOULEVARD—We have for sale some of the choicest property on Drexel-boulevard. The improvements now going on in this boulevard render it certain that property will greatly enhance in value during the coming season. BOGUE & HOYT, 182 Dearborn-st., Room 1, second floor.

FOR SALE—WE CAN SELL NO. 78 12TH-ST., BEtween Wabash-av. and State-st., at a price that will pay the buyer 10 per cent net on the investment. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER AT A SPECIAL PRICE 22¾ feet on Michigan-av., 50 feet south of Madison-st.; any one desiring a paying investment should call for particulars on E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

West Side.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT-BOULEVARD PROPerty, between North and Wabansia-avs. ANDREW DEGGELLER, 942 North Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—PAYMENTS SAME AS RENT, INcluding interest, $30 to $35 per month—2-story press brick front and cellar; stone foundation; houses on Lexington-st., near Harrison street cars; best bargain ever offered on easy payments. Owner, C. H. LOW, Room 12, 149 La Salle.

FOR SALE—27 JEFFERSON-COURT, SIX-ROOM frame house with basement partly finished; this is the first house west of Western-av., south front, alley on side and rear; $1,800; terms easy. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HIGH LOTS FRONTING Dickens and McLean-sts. and Armitage-av. These lots must be seen before forming an opinion. Free ride daily to see the property. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Cor. of Madison and La Salle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON TWELFTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON THIRTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON FOURTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON FIFTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON SIXTEENTH-ST.
ALL ON WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.
Only five minutes' ride beyond Douglas Park. Get off train at Ridgeland-av. depot or Oak Park-av. depot and walk south three blocks, and there you are. I can sell you one of these beautiful blocks at from $3,600 to $4,600 each, and each block contains 48 lots, so that you will only be paying about $80 a lot. That is what you gain by buying at wholesale. Covered main sewers run through the property; streets all graded and sidewalks laid. Bargains here for somebody. The most delightful location for a home within 8 miles of Court-House. JOHN WAIN, 123 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—ONE OF THE MOST desirable residence corners in the town; convenient to both stations on the 2 roads; 80 trains daily; 12-room house in perfect order throughout; all modern improvements; water, gas, and sewer connections; heated by steam; large barn with water connections; lot 140x214; lawn finely shaded and tastefully laid out; excellent neighborhood; handsomely improved surroundings. Apply to owner on the premises, 706 Greenwood-boulevard, or at 51 and 53 Franklin-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE—AT A BARgain—The handsome, thoroughly built residence, 5118 Madison-av., is offered for sale, with lot 50x174 feet, with the privilege of purchasing 25 or 50 feet by 175, south and adjoining. Any portion of furniture, carpets, etc., will be sold with the house; terms satisfactory. BOGUE & HOYT, 182 Dearborn-st., Room 1, second floor.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCAtion go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—We are directed to sell the property on this avenue, between 47th and 48th-sts., in large pieces or divided to suit purchasers. Sales can be made at very reasonable prices. BOGUE & HOYT, 182 Dearborn-st., Room 1, second floor.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—WE HAVE 20 acres in Sec. 22, 38, 13; 20 acres in Sec. 24 38, 13; 5 acres in Sec. 14, 38, 13. We offer the above at a bargain. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV.—We have some very choice property for sale on this avenue, between 48th and 51st-sts. The improvements on Ellis-av. have all been completed, including sewer, water, gas, paved street, and stone sidewalks. BOGUE & HOYT, 182 Dearborn-st., Room 1, second floor.

FOR SALE—FOR HIGHLAND PARK PROPERTY, houses and lots, or acres; also houses to rent. Apply to D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREENWOOD-AV.—People looking for building lots in the Kenwood section will do well to examine the property which we have for sale on Greenwood-av., between 46th and 51st-sts. BOGUE & HOYT, 182 Dearborn-st., Room 1, second floor.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ENGLEWOOD—8-ROOM houses on Tracy-av., between 57th and 58th-sts.; terms to suit. E. W. ADKINSON, 156 East Washington-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—ACRES—AT PARK MANOR, 71ST-ST. and South Park-av.; very cheap. Prescott's bath rooms, 101 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. AT 58TH, 25 FEET AT $120 a foot. Address V 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 75X161, NEAR FIFTY-seventh; $80 a foot; few days only. JOHN WAIN, 123 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GENEVA LAKE, WIS.—8½ ACRES, with 600 feet of lake front, with deep water and pebble beach; head of lake, known as Lime-Kiln Point. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—GENEVA LAKE—SMALL COTTAGE on grounds extending to the water's edge. Address CHAS. M. DIETRICH, Racine, Wis.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WEST SIDE PROPERTY IN BOTH improved and unimproved. We are issuing printed pamphlets monthly. Owners wishing to place their property upon the market will please interview us. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO EXCHANGE.

$10,264 WORTH A1 REAL ESTATE AT half value for good stock merchandise. Do you want this or not? My own property; absolute title. Stock must be good. Not particular as to location. Z 87, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CALIFORNIA BARGAIN—FOR SALE—WATER-power flour mill, capacity 300 barrels daily, and three warehouses, together with 800 acres of land, situate alongside Central Pacific Railroad and adjacent to Sacramento River, opposite Tehama, California; also first right to water of Mill Creek, a large and clear stream affording always ample supply; with moderate expense water power can be made to equal 1,000 barrels daily or water can be used for irrigation. Can buy adjoining lands in large tracts at moderate prices, and by irrigation for fruit or vine land realize enormous enhancement on such purchases. Located in midst of large wheat-producing section. Shall dispose of same soon. This is a rare opportunity for one with capital. Address A. T. ELLIS, 29 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

DRUG STORE IN DUBUQUE, IA., FOR SALE, whole or half interest, cheap for cash before September. For particulars address Box 444, Elgin, Ill.

FOR SALE—$850,000 HOTEL—ONE OF THE FINEST and largest stone-front hotels in the Union, the finest in Western city of 500,000 people; rented to first-class men at $60,000 per year, for 8 years yet to run. T. B. BOYD, Room 3, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HALF OR WHOLE CASH BUSIness; profits $50 daily; $3,000; team, rockaway, and $10,000 fine furniture; easy terms. 74 Rush-st.

I WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN A PROMINENT business corner in this rapidly improving Southern City. Lot 132x120. R. T. FOUCHE, Rome, Ga.

WILL EXCHANGE FOR EQUITY IN CITY property or clear property anywhere $3,500 worth of funiture in 236 and 238 La Salle-av.; 14 rooms each; houses communicating; within ten minutes of Court-House; with or without lease; terms to suit purchaser. Address OWNER, Room 51, 170 Madison-st.

TYPEWRITERS.

SUPPLIES—WE CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK of typewriter supplies. Our goods have been carefully selected with a view of accomplishing the best and most economical results. Our "FINE LINEN" papers, manufactured expressly for us, are unexcelled. We keep our stock of ribbons and carbon paper fresh and complete by daily and semi-weekly express shipments. Drop us a line and our salesman will call upon you. Telephone us your order and it will be promptly filled by messenger. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, Telephone 137. 196 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OUR RENTAL DEPARTMENT IS furnished with every facility for meeting the wants of patrons who desire to make temporary use of typewriters. We deliver and call for machines, keep them in order, and supply ribbons free of charge. In case any renter decides to purchase we allow one month's rent to apply on purchase price. We solicit opportunity to serve our patrons in everything in typewriter line. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, Telephone 137. 196 La Salle-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—1,000 NEEDLES 24C; NEEDLE PACKages cheap. ELITHORP'S factory, 71 Randolph.

LIFE-INSURANCE AGENTS OF EXPERIENCE and able to control and operate districts in this State can obtain most favorable contracts by addressing Lock Box 605, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AN AGENT TO REPRESENT US IN this city on commission. References and bond for $250 required. Address Clerks' Protective Association, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS—COMMISSION or salary, a few lady agents to handle our fast-selling articles to ladies. Address, with stamp, W. E. HALLETT, Hillsdale, Mich.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Call on or address F. S. W., 83 East Van Buren-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; no delay; entire furniture of private residences purchased. F., 3235 Calumet-av.

STORAGE.

THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED AND LARGEST storage houses in the city, with private rooms; experienced and careful men and with every facility for careful handling and general moving and packing of furniture for storage are those of GEORGE PARRY. West Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Advances made. Telephone 4,579. Established 1871

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR EXTRA GOOD SADDLE, DRIVING, AND carriage horses go to Rouse's new stables, corner Root and Emerald-av.

HORSES PASTURED AND CARED FOR AT JOHN LAATZ'S farm, Riverside, Ill.

WANTED—THE BEST THREE-HORN SIDE-saddle I can get for the least money; style not an object; wanted for country use. Y 81, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—27 JEFFERSON-COURT—THIS IS A good 6-room house, near Milwaukee-av.; first house west of Western-av., south front; will rent for $12 per month. KUHN BROS., 1619 Milwaukee-av., or of GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—$40—TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, FINE order. 462 Taylor-st.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, WELL located; will rent cheap to a responsible party; furniture for sale if desired. Apply at 45 North Sheldon-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—

Parlor floor and basement of six rooms.
Very convenient and good neighborhood; nice paved street.
One block from cable.
739 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—406 AND 408 CHESTNUT-ST., ELEgant, modern 9-room houses. Apply to O. F. FULLER or B. F. QUIMBY, 220 Randolph-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT RIVERSIDE—FOR THE MONTHS of July, August, and September, completely furnished modern house; desirably located, three blocks from railway station, suitable for small family, for $85 per month to good tenant. Address C 12, Tribune.

TO RENT—JEFFERSON-AV. RESIDENCE—5317 Jefferson-av.; 2-story frame house, with all modern improvements and large yard. BOUGE & HOYT, 182 Dearborn-st., Room 1, second floor.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS IN the Pullman Building, furnished and unfurnished, fireproof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at room 615.

TO RENT—
35 33d-st., first flat; in perfect order; rent $40.
F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN BUILDING 269 AND 271 Dearborn-st., between Jackson and Van Buren; desirable 3 and 4 room flats, suitable for light housekeeping; elevator and janitor service. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—SPLENDID 8-ROOM FLATS IN THE "Waverly" apartment building, fronting Union Park; rents very reasonable to strictly first-class families. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—MENTONE APARTMENT BUILDING, cor. Erie and Dearborn—Fine flat, 8 rooms, steam heat; elevator day and night. Apply to janitor or GEO. F. HARDING, 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—

Parlor floor and basement of 6 rooms. Very convenient and good neighborhood; nice paved street; one block from cable. 739 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 10-ROOM FLAT, CHEAP. 238 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—GENTLEMEN FURNISHING REFerences desiring rooms near business centre that are nicely furnished and always kept clean and neat, call at 5 East Washington-st.; $5.50 to $7 per week. Elevator.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS AT THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 61a.

TO RENT—PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE ON retired street to a gentleman and wife; south of Thirty-first-st. and east of Vernon-av.; convenient to cable cars. X X 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITHIN HALF BLOCK OF PALMER House nicely furnished front room suitable for one or two; an opportunity for parties having friends coming during convention. 167 Wabash-av. MRS. ELY. Take elevator.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS AND BATHROOM ON WAbash-av., 5302.

TO RENT—SECURE ROOMS TO CONVENTION—Elegantly furnished parlor floor to a party of six or eight; lake and park front, cool, airy, and first-class; ten minutes to convention hall. No. 19 Thirty-fifth-st., corner Lake-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—SELECT APARTMENTS, EN SUITES one to six rooms, furnished or vacant; large lawn; private table. 72 Rush-st., cor. Ohio.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM TO ONE GENtleman; rent low. 287 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—

IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING, A FINE STORE.

APPLY AT ROOM 615.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 79 LAKE-ST., UNDER TREmont House. WM. H. WOOD, Receiver, No. 130 Dearborn-st., Room 74.

Offices.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE OFFICES FOR PRINTing; electric light and power, at 170 Madison-st. Apply at Room 51.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING, large, well-lighted offices, fire-proof building, electric light, first-class elevator service. Apply at Room 615.

TO RENT—UNDER HALF PRICE—LARGE, clean, light offices at 167 and 169 Washington-st.; also Caledonia Hall there that will seat about 500.

TO RENT—FINE LIGHT OFFICES—Stewart Building, northeast corner State and Washington-sts.; two new elevators will run till 9 o'clock p. m. DUNLAP SMITH, 97 Washington-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS WITH POWER—FREIGHT and passenger elevators; east of Halsted-st., near all of the Western railroad depots and has all modern conveniences for manufacturing. Call and see what we have if you want to locate. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY E. J. LEHMANN, 71-73 ADAMS-ST., 3d floor.

BASEMENTS.

479 Wabash-av., cor. Eldredge-court, well lighted; partly tile floored; with large storeroom attached; rent $50 per month.
320 S. Clark-st.; $10 a month.
322 S. Clark-st.; $10 a month.

STORES.

41 Eldredge-court; $20 a month.
44 and 46 Hubbard-court, extra large; $100 a month.
479 Wabash-av., corner Eldredge-court, large well-lighted store with extra large show windows and 3 living rooms attached; gas fixtures, furnace, etc., complete; $100 a month.

FLATS.

N. W. cor. Clark and Cornelia-sts., Lake View, 1st and 2d flats, each 5 rooms and bath; $15 per month.
S.-W. Cor. Clark and Addison-sts., 3 flats, each 4 rooms; $10 a month.
112 N. Wells-st., 3d floor, 5 rooms and bath; $25 a month.
S. E. cor. La Salle-av. and Huron-st., 1 flat, 5 rooms and bath; $8 a month.
601 W. 12th-st., rear house, 7 rooms; $15 a month.
2322 State-st., 1st floor flat of 5 rooms; $30.
23d-st. near State, flats of 4 rooms; $18 and $20 per month.
206 Sherman-st., 1st floor front 3 rooms; $12 a month.
206 Sherman-st., 1st floor rear 3 rooms; $10 a month.
426 State-st., cor. Polk, 3d and 4th floors, containing 10 rooms; $100 per month.

HOUSES.

1409 S. State-st., house of 6 rooms; $15 a month.
1749 Sherman-place, near N. Clark-st., house of 7 rooms with large lot; $20 a month.
1751 Sherman-place, large 2-story and cellar house, containing 2 flats of five rooms and bath each; rent, $40 per month.

OFFICES.

426 State-st., cor. Polk.—First floor front, suite 2 rooms; $40 a month. 1st floor rear, suite 2 rooms; $35 a month.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, ROOM 50X100, LIGHT on two sides and large skylight; splendid quarters for parties needing good light. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., Monroe and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—132 LAKE-ST.—BASEMENT, FIRST and second floors; owner on premises from 10 to 4 week days. C. E. JENNINGS.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SPACE AND POWER TO place two pieces of machinery and run same occasionally; must be first floor and centrally located. Address E 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence; must have good stable. R D 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED room on West Side, with large closet, for $8 per month; good neighborhood; private family; permanent. Address B 35, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE—CONSULT MRS. Franks, 541 Wabash-av., on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuit. Ladies, 50c and $1. Always at home; 3 questions answered by mail, 50c in stamps.

CLAIRVOYANCE AND MASSAGE TREATMENTS by MRS. SCHUBERT, 407 West Madison-st.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., third floor, late of New York; seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs; true life horoscope. 50c. Hours, 9 to 5.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, 488 West Madison-st., entrance on Loomis-st., third floor.

MADAME VILLIRS, CLAIRVOYANT AND PALMreader, 50 West Madison-st., Room 4. Call.

THE GREAT FORTUNE TELLER—THE YOUNG Madame Carrie L. Lamont, the great astrologist, has traveled through the principal parts of Europe, will remain 30 days; tells past, present, and future in person or by letter; will bring back the parted husband or lover, no matter if they be 10,000 miles away; will tell you whether your lover be false or true; will guarantee to settle family quarrels or money refunded; can also cause speedy marriages; has charms for good luck; breaks evil influence; gives lucky numbers in lottery; can give best of reference in regard to above statement. I was presented with elegant gold medal. Can read the initials of a caller's name by their hand. Ladies in trouble, call. All business confidential. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. MADAME C. L. LAMONT, parlor up-stairs, Room 1, 515 Wabash-av., cor. Harmon-court, Chicago, Ill.

445 WEST MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORner Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor—Mme. Joy, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; IDDO CHARMS for business, health, love and success during leap year. Consult Mme. Joy; she will bring you luck. Advice to ladies, 50c and $1.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 155 Washington-st., near La Salle.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1334 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED single and double rooms, with board; table very good.

1354 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms; first-class board if desired.

2255 CALUMET-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, first-class board. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO JEWISH GENTLEMEN CAN FIND board and room in a private family on South Side; 15 minutes to down-town. Address E 59, Tribune office.

West Side.

1,000 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with A 1 table board at SMITH'S RESTAURANT, 523 West Madison-st. Open day and night.

North Side.

68 RUSH-ST.—ALCOVE AND OTHER ROOMS, with board; reasonable.

203 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM with board to responsible party.

213 DEARBORN-AV.—PARTIES WHO DESIRE strictly first-class table board with good home cooking address or apply at above number. The table is said to be the best on the North Side.

215 OHIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—FRONT room, very nicely furnished; board strictly first-class; bath-rooms on same floor; man and wife or two gentlemen; private family; terms very reasonable.

248 E. OHIO-ST.—ELEGANT ALCOVE ROOM, also rooms en suite or single, with first-class board.

294 CHICAGO-AV.—A CHOICE SUITE OF rooms; also single rooms; newly furnished and carpeted; everything first-class. Apply or address 213 Dearborn-av.

363 OHIO-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, with board; day board.

547 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms, with or without board; all modern conveniences.

Hotels.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 AND 104 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Family hotel. Located centrally. Prices reasonable for transients.

HIGHLAND HALL, HIGHLAND PARK, WILL be open for summer boarders June 14. For further particulars address F. P. HAWKINS, Room 26, 90 La Salle-st.

HOTEL AVON—282 WABASH-AV., IN AUDITORium Block. Delegates can find large, airy outside rooms at reasonable prices.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 EAST Adams-st.—Now prepared to make contracts with parties coming to Republican Convention. Moderate rates.

SHELBURNE FAMILY HOTEL, CHICAGO-AV., near State-st. Board $6 to $10 per week; table board, $4.50. M. BENSON, Proprietress.

THE WESTMINSTER—ELEGANT NEW HOTEL, 462 N. Clark-st., near Division. Just opened; American plan; passenger elevator and all appointments first-class; all patronage solicited, transient, day board, and families by week or month; the best day board for the money in the city.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK LOANS money upon approved names, commercial and secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral of all kinds at market rates. 120 La Salle-st.

DO YOU WANT SOME FINE CITY LOTS AT two-thirds value? Needing money; cash. Z 87, Tribune office.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY AT lowest current rates; no delay. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at lowest rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

SPOKANE FALLS, CŒUR D'ALENE—ATTORney going there will accept commissions. Address for six days, R P 82, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—$1,500, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, OR $8,000 on city real estate. JASON R. PRINDLE, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

TO LOAN—$2,200 ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 6½ per cent; also larger and smaller amounts at current rates. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

WANTED—$75,000 BUILDING LOAN ON 99 YEAR leasehold; a corner; building to cost over $110,000. Inquire of E. S. DREYER & CO., 99 Dearborn-st.

5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT MONEY ON IMPROVED business property. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO. 91 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN EMINENT MUSICIAN'S OPINION.

S. E. Jacobsohn, formerly Concert Master for Theodore Thomas' orchestra, and one of the greatest violinists in this country, says:

"For chamber and concerted music I have found the Hallet & Davis Piano unusually well adapted, on account of the satisfactory manner in which its tones blend with and support those of the stringed instruments."

In addition to the HALLET & DAVIS, we have the EMERSON and KIMBALL PIANOS and KIMBALL ORGANS in a great variety of styles and prices. Also several STANDARD PIANOS, little used, at bargains. TIME PAYMENTS on all. New Pianos to rent. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

A FEW FINE BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND pianos—Kranich & Bach, Hallet-Davis, Emerson, Bryant, and others. Easy payments. Rent $3, $4, and $5. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash.

CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS—UNSURpassed for tone and durability. Manufacturers' prices. Easy payments. Pianos rented and exchanged. WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., Mfrs., 237 State and 55 Jackson-sts.

KNABE PIANOS. SOLD ONLY AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison. Favorable prices and terms. Old pianos taken.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS., Offer a choice selection of 50 second-hand pianos, many of them standard makes. These instruments are undergoing thorough repairs, rendering them serviceable for a number of years. Prices range from $25 and upwards. Sold for cash or time to suit purchasers.

MASON & HAMLIN UPRIGHT PIANOS—A few of these unequaled instruments, slightly injured in cases, will be sold at special bargains or rented. MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY, 149 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS—Fine tone, perfect action, durability guaranteed. Manufacturers' prices. New pianos to rent. B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

$165, $175, $190, TO $225 EACH—FINE, NEW UPright pianos; terms, $10 cash, $6 monthly; every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$200. $225, $250 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, 7⅓ octave; tone and durability fully guaranteed; easy payments; old pianos taken in exchange. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

INSTRUCTION.

AN EDUCATED GERMAN LADY WISHES TO give lessons in German, French, or music, or would perform the duties as reader in German language. Address MRS. G. A. KOHEN, 2245 Wentworth-av.

ELOCUTION—ENGLISH AND GERMAN LANguage and music, $2 to $10 per month. Prof. MINSHALL, 340 Washington-boulevard, Chicago.

STUTTERING CURED—NO CURE NO PAY; ALL real defects corrected. Prof. MINSHALL, 340 Washington-boulevard, Chicago.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SPECIAL daily dictation for all systems, $1.25 per week. From this class positions are steadily, promptly filled. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—SCOTT'S INTERNATIONAL MARriage bureau is indorsed by ministers, priests, and the press. 511 marriages to date. For information and circulars inclose 2-cent stamp. H. SCOTT, 2137 Wabash-av., Chicago.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. Mrs. RICHER, experienced midwife, 547 West Indiana-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COAL—SOMERSET COAL, BEST IN CHICAGO for domestic and steam use. Retail, per ton, lump, $3.25; nut, $3. Special contracts for steam trade. Somerset Coal & Coke Co. Telephone 1985. Main office, 102 Washington-st.; yard, 535 31st-st.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Sherman & Jackman is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

FRED. J. SHERMAN,
GEO. J. JACKMAN.

Chicago, June 9, 1888.

DEATH—OAKLEY'S EXTERMINATORS FOR bugs, roaches, and moths; Lion Paste for rats. Contracts taken. A. OAKLEY & CO., 112 E. Randolph-st.

MRS. ANDREWS AND MRS. PALMER, MANIcures and Chiropodists; massage; plain and medicated baths for ladies and gentlemen; 373 Wabash-av. Sundays and evenings.

NOTICE—GENUINE TURKISH BATH, DRY RUBbings, and massage; competent attendants. 327 S. State-st., basement. Established 1882.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, May 8th, 1888.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Prairie State National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, William L. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Prairie State National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Sec. 5,169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 8th day of May, 1888.

W. L. TRENHOLM,
No. 3,883. Comptroller of the Currency.

EGAN ON JUDGE GRESHAM.

HE SEEMS TO HAVE BORROWED HIS VIEWS FROM PAT FORD.

He Also Seems to Have Misinterpreted the Irish-American Opinion of Judge Gresham—That Absurd Claim of Know-Nothingism—Talks with People Who Have Views of the Situation—Democratic Organization in the State.

Mr. Patrick Egan, who is one of the Nebraska delegates to the Chicago Convention, and who assumes to speak for the Irish-American Republican voters, says: "The Irish-Americans prefer him [Alger], as they do not seem to take kindly to Gresham. . . The Irish do not like Gresham's Know-Nothing record." Mr. Egan appears to have borrowed his views on the political issue from Pat Ford of the *Irish World*, who "will not say a word for Gresham if he is nominated." It is scarcely fair, however, to the Irish-American Republicans to take Pat Ford's views as fairly representing them. Mr. Ford has not been long enough in the Republican party to constitute him a leader to be followed by any considerable number of Republicans of any nationality. Nor have his services in the party given him any right to dictate or much right to advise. It is true he supported Blaine four years ago heartily and loyally, but he subsequently supported David Bennett Hill, the Democratic and demagog candidate for Governor of New York, just as earnestly and bitterly opposed Mr. Davenport, the Republican candidate for Governor on that occasion. He also opposed Mr. Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for Mayor of New York in 1886. Mr. Egan makes a mistake in supposing that any considerable number of Republicans will be governed in their choice of a Presidential candidate by an alleged Republican with such a record as Mr. Ford has. He also makes a mistake about the preferences of the Irish-American Republican voters. He has not met many of them since coming to this city evidently. One of the first districts in America to declare for Judge Gresham, and which instructed its delegates (both of them being Irish-Americans) to the National Convention to vote for him and to use every honorable means to secure his nomination, was the Second District of Illinois, which includes the bulk of the Irish Republican vote of Chicago. Of the twelve Chicago delegates and alternates to the National Convention already chosen four are Irish-Americans, and all of the four are active advocates of Gresham's nomination. In the West, where Judge Gresham is best known, Mr. Egan is positively alone among Irish-American Republicans in opposing his nomination. The Irish-Americans who are delegates from Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Dakota, Nevada, and Oregon are all for Gresham. It may be taken for granted that Messrs. O'Neil and Monohan of Wisconsin, Messrs. O'Brien and Freany of Minnesota, Mr. Sullivan of Missouri, Mr. Foley of Nevada, and Mr. John M. Smyth and Capt. J. J. Healy of Chicago, and the other Irish-American Western delegates will have more influence in the Chicago Convention than Mr. Pat Ford's wishes, even though expressed by Mr. Patrick Egan.

The Know-Nothing story about Judge Gresham to which Mr. Egan alludes is too weak and absurd to need explanation or refutation. It is a petty device of the anti-Gresham factionists. The Irish-Americans themselves ridicule it. The German-Americans have stamped on it and spat upon it. It is already dead. The following statement, made by Dr. Campion, the Irish Roman Catholic pastor of Logansport, and already quoted in THE TRIBUNE, would offset all the Know-Nothing campaign documents which the Democrats could get out against Judge Gresham based on its revival:

"I have studied his [Gresham's] character," said the Rev. Mr. Campion, "and I believe a better, wiser, purer man cannot be found in America today. His life and character are absolutely spotless so far as I can see. According to my notion he possesses every element that goes to make up manhood, and it is all the work of his own hands. All our clergy with whom I have recently come in contact have something good to say of him. All admire him. The people of my parish are talking about him. They like to talk of his humble birth and of his just and fearless decisions on the bench."

The German Catholic priest of Judge Gresham's native parish also speaks of him in the language of eulogy and friendship. But really the nationality question ought not to be brought into this matter at all. Judge Gresham ought to be supported or opposed on his record as a soldier of the American Union, as a Judge of the Federal courts, and as a Cabinet officer under a Republican Administration. Mr. Egan undoubtedly wants the Republicans to win at the forthcoming election. His proper course under the circumstances is to assist in nominating the strongest candidate, the most capable and available man, without regard to alleged national prejudices.

DEMOCRATIC PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

The Democratic State Central Committee will meet in Springfield tomorrow to prepare for the campaign. As Erskine M. Phelps has resigned the Chairmanship of the committee in consequence of his translation to a higher sphere of usefulness on the National Committee, the first thing to be done will be the election of his successor. There have been mentioned for the position Samuel B. Chase, North Town Assessor, Judge W. H. Green of Cairo, John C. Campbell of Streator, and Alfred Orendorf of Springfield, with the chances in favor of Mr. Campbell. The headquarters will remain in this city, with Secretary Mize in charge. Wednesday will be held a delegate convention of all the Democratic clubs in the State—the representation being ten delegates for each club. It is expected that Cook County will send about 500 delegates. Logan County has promised to send 100 in uniform and a brass band, and from Decatur will go sixty uniformed delegates and a contingent of musicians. Secretary Mize anticipates that there will be fully 3,000 delegates in attendance. It is proposed to form a State organization, with a Vice-President from each Congressional district, who shall be the President of the district assembly. The latter will have a Vice-President in each county, and he in turn will be the President of the county organization. It is also proposed to appoint a Grand Marshal, with an aid from each Congressional district, who shall have charge of State and district parades on the occasion of monster mass-meetings. The scheme of organization as outlined is a comprehensive one, and the managers say they will carry the campaign into every school district in the State.

HE LIKES JERRY RUSK.

John M. Thurston, Chairman of the Nebraska delegation to the Republican Convention, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. He said: "I would rather see old Jerry Rusk of Wisconsin nominated than any other candidate, though I don't suppose he will have support which will result in anything. Alger would run in Nebraska because of the old soldier vote. If Indiana came to the convention with a single candidate I would be in favor of nominating him, but in a contest it would not be the best thing to take either man. Depew would not be an acceptable candidate to the West on account of his Presidency of the New York Central."

AFFAIRS IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

There was a good deal of guessing yesterday about the outcome of the First District Republican Convention today, but the primaries seem to have insured Col. Taylor's nomination. Judge Cary feels aggrieved at what he considers sharp practice on the part of Senator Gibbs and Marcus A. Farwell, whom he accuses of fixing the Second Ward delegation so that it will not be solid for him. W. J. Campbell and E. R. Bliss still seem to be sure of being the delegates to the National Convention.

Trying to Settle His Accounts.

CORYDON, Ind., June 10.—[Special.]—G. Brown, agent at this place for an Indianapolis piano and organ establishment, is missing, leaving a destitute wife and child. Before leaving he told his wife he was going on a business trip and would return in a few days, but has failed to do so. He was considerably behind with the company, and an agent is here endeavoring to settle up his affairs.

A General Tie-Up

Of all the means of public conveyance in a large city, even for a few hours, during a strike of the employés, means a general paralyzing of trade and industry for the time being, and is attended with an enormous aggregate loss to the community. How much more serious to the individual is the general tie-up of his system, known as constipation, and due to the strike of the most important organs for more prudent treatment and better care. If too long neglected a torpid or sluggish liver will produce serious forms of kidney and liver diseases, malarial trouble, and chronic dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are a preventive and cure of these disorders. They are prompt, sure, and effective, pleasant to take, and positively harmless.

Stevens, Leading Photographer, McVicker's Theatre Building.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A report was printed Saturday morning stating that the Polish National Alliance was urging war upon the Rev. Vincent Bayqushi, pastor of St. Stanislaus' Church. Investigation has proven this report to be groundless. There is no trouble in St. Stanislaus' parish.

The reward of $500 offered by Mr. John Redmond for the return of his abducted daughter, Anna Redmond, will be withdrawn June 20. Mr. Redmond has about abandoned all hope of ever finding his little girl, but feels deeply grateful for the interest taken by the public and the press in his great loss.

The annual public exercises of the Chicago Voice and Hearing School, a home boarding school for deaf young children, will be held Friday evening, June 15, at the Congregational church on the corner of Sixty-fourth and Harvard streets. In connection with these exercises the school will hold an exhibit and sale of school work for the benefit of their library and apparatus fund. The school closes its year Wednesday, June 20, and will reopen Thursday, July 5.

The Welsh Presbyterian Synod.

The Welsh Presbyterian Synod, which has been in session in the Welsh church at the corner of Sangamon and Monroe streets, came to an end last night. In the afternoon a "general society" was held. The topic was: "The Responsibilities of the Christian Profession." It was discussed by a number of ministers. Among them were: The Rev. John Moses, Pecatonica, Ill.; the Rev. J. K. Roberts, Oshkosh; the Rev. John R. Jones, Oshkosh; the Rev. Lewis Meredith, Chicago; the Rev. G. Griffiths, Chicago; the Rev. H. R. Evans, Cambria, Wis.; the Rev. Joseph Roberts, Racine, Wis.; the Rev. J. Mostyn Jones, North Wales. In the evening the Rev. D. Davis of Oshkosh and the Rev. J. J. Roberts of Columbus, Wis., preached. The next synod will be held Oct. 9 in Wild Rose, Wis. The Rev. Thomas Fox will be moderator and S. James, Esq., Waukesha, will act as Treasurer of the "educational fund."

Lake View.

William Wenzel, a carpenter, was assaulted and dangerously injured Sunday morning by Frank Hansadowski, his wife Minnie, and their son-in-law, Frank Ulrich. At about 11 o'clock Mr. Wenzel wanted to repair his fence, and for this purpose he had to go on Hansadowski's lot. There he was attacked by the trio. The woman knocked him down with a wash-boiler, while the husband and their son-in-law kicked and struck him with a hammer. Ulrich made his escape. The others were arrested. Dr. Siebers says that Mr. Wenzel has three broken ribs and is internally injured, and may die.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

READER: The total area of Russia is given as 8,138,541 square miles. That of Texas is 262,780 square miles, and of California 158,360.

M. D.: The reports of Robert Ingersoll's "Eulogy of Roscoe Conkling," and also his address in New York Decoration-Day, are full ones.

SUBSCRIBER: The Republican Senators who voted against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson were Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Ross, Trumbull, and Van Winkle.

READER: Before the passage of the Presidential Succession bill the next to succeed in case of death of the President and Vice-President were the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.

A Nuisance at Lincoln Park.

CHICAGO, June 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—"How long, O Lord, how long" are the citizens of the North Side to be poisoned by the foul-smelling manure-heaps that adorn Lincoln Park? A high board-fence does not prevent the sickening odors from assailing the nostrils of the luckless visitors who, in vain pursuit of fresh air, take the Lake-Shore drive. A TAXPAYER.

Gresham Among the Germans.

CHICAGO, June 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I wish to call your attention to a fact which speaks volumes in answer to the lies about Gresham's alleged violent speech against Germans. His lithograph begins to adorn the windows of stores and offices about the city, and, as an observer, I have noticed that in a majority of cases German names indicate the nationality of the proprietors of these places. It is evident that they take no stock in the false statements and are proud to indicate their friendship for the just Judge. G. W. M.

A Farmer Wants to Know.

LOSTANT, Ill., June 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The tariff revision issue suggests an example in arithmetic which may be stated in terms about like this: If it takes a 48 per cent tariff on imported goods which may come into competition with a like kind of goods of home manufacture to protect a workingman against the "pauper labor of Europe," how much would it cost the people to protect him while he is doing a day's work in some "infant industry" at $1.50 a day, provided the cost for labor entering into the manufacture of the home goods is equal to 20 per cent of the cost price?

Will some high-tariff mathematician please figure out the answer to this example and let us know what it is? W. C. WHITE.

A Suggestion.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It has occurred to me that it would be an excellent thing for the Republican National Committee to do—to issue tickets of admission to the Republican National Convention to meet at Chicago the 19th inst. to the surviving delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago that nominated Lincoln in 1860. This, as you know, was the historic Republican National Convention whose choice for President saved the country, and by connecting it with the convention soon to meet in the manner I have indicated would, I believe, be applauded by the Nation and assist greatly in the enthusiasm for our next nominee for President. I presume there would not be more than fifty tickets required for the purpose, perhaps not that many. If you think favorably of the suggestion will you please mention it in your paper, so that the committee in control of the seats may see it? 1860 REPUBLICAN.

Gresham in Eastern Indiana.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 10.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—Noticing that the Indianapolis *Journal* questions the reliability of your dispatches from Indiana concerning the strength of Gresham in this State, I will say that I personally have made a canvass of the business-men of this city of 10,000 people and find that a large majority of them are ardent Gresham men. Furthermore, of those that are not for Gresham there are few that are for Harrison. Muncie was a strong Blaine town, and most of his support went to Gresham (as they have done all over Indiana). A canvass of Fort Wayne reveals the same Gresham strength. The Judge is in high favor in this district. If the *Journal* disputes this let it send a man here who will report the truth and be convinced. We remember too well the time when Ben Harrison was badly beaten by Blue-Jeans Williams, the weakest candidate the Democrats ever ran for Governor. Gresham can undoubtedly get more November votes than Harrison. OTTO CARMICHAEL.

Gresham and Depew.

COWDEN, Ill., June 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see that of late many persons are giving their reasons why this or that man should be nominated by the Chicago Convention. My reasons for advocating the candidacy of the fearless Judge, "the favorit of the West," and "adopted son of Illinois," Walter Q. Gresham, is that I believe him the strongest man in our party. He would be strong with the business-men of the country, by his firmness, integrity, and honesty; strong with the tariff men, by his being a protectionist; strong with the soldiers, by his having been a soldier; strong with the Blaine men, by his support given Blaine; strong with the Arthur men, by his connection with the Arthur Administration; strong with the laboring men, by his fearless and just decisions against the railroads in their behalf; strong with every class of our citizens except the Jay Goulds and the Louisiana State Lottery, and that alone would be worth thousands of votes to the ticket in the West. Then, if Chauncey M. Depew is as strong in the East as some seem to think, let him take the second place. A YOUNG REPUBLICAN.

Gen. Gresham's Growing Popularity.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There has been a wonderful change in popular opinion in this portion of the State since the action of the St. Louis Convention. I am satisfied that Gen. Gresham is much stronger in this portion of Indiana than he was three days ago, and every day his strength increases. In every crowd of twenty on the street corners, in the hotels, and workshops about fifteen favor Gresham as their first choice, and are loud-mouthed in their advocacy of him. I am satisfied if a poll was taken today of the Republican voters of this portion of the State eight out of every ten would be for Gresham as their first choice. The change in popular feeling in this particular in the last few days is unparalleled.

Gresham can carry this State by 20,000 majority and no other candidate can. He possesses every element of popularity which endears him to the masses. They love him because he was born one of them and has been one of them ever since. He is "bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh."

The Republican Convention must nominate one of the people or its candidate will be beaten. The "rail-splitter" received hundreds of thousands of votes because he was a "rail-splitter." You cannot well reason about this, but it was so. "Like loves like" and the "likes" are the great majority. The people will not favor one who holds himself aloof from them, and they will not vote for such. Careful then must be the convention to give to the people one who has never through his whole life withdrawn his respect and his love from the great masses. In their hands rests the power of the Republic in times of peace as well as in times of war.

No man since the hour Abraham Lincoln ceased to live is more identified with the people, more in sympathy with them, or is more beloved by them in this State than Walter Q. Gresham. Around him cluster all the elements of popularity, and for him the masses will vote with an earnest enthusiasm that will carry every thing before it. INDIANAIAN.

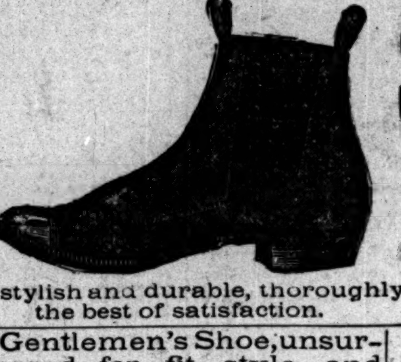
"THE FAIR"

STATE, ADAMS, AND DEARBORN-STS.

BOOTS & SHOES.

We would call Gentlemen's attention who are in the habit of paying fancy prices for their Foot Wear to look through our stock. It will pay you.

$1 60 CONGRESS.



$1.60 LACE.

Gentlemen's Shoes, stylish and durable, thoroughly made, will give the best of satisfaction.

$3.00 Gentlemen's Shoe, unsurpassed for fit, style, and durability, all styles of Toe in Button and Lace. $3.00

Gentlemen's Genuine Dongola Oxford Tie for Summer wear.

45c Ladies' Kid House Slippers, well finished, sizes 3 to 5.

75c Ladies' Hand Sewed Kid Opera Slippers, kid lined.

$1.50 Ladies' Oxford Ties, Hand-Sewed, Patent Leather Tip, finely finished.

$2.25 Ladies' Genuine Dongola Kid Button—former price, $3.00.

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES.

Our assortment is the Largest, our prices the Lowest, to be found in the city. We sell none but solid leather Shoes. Warrant every pair.

35c Children's Kid Button, HAND-SEWED (Sizes 2 to 5). 35c

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

"A SPECIAL OCCASION."

We place on sale TODAY and continue until sold a line of

175 DOZEN

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

WHITE LEGHORN HATS

CHOICE AT

$1.00.

$7.00	Leghorn Hats at	$1.00
$5.75	" "	$1.00
$4.50	" "	$1.00
$3.50	" "	$1.00
$2.50	" "	$1.00

ALSO OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

ROUGH-AND-READY HATS AND BONNETS

OFFERED AT

25c Each.

THE EARLY PURCHASERS WILL BE APT TO SECURE THE BEST VALUES.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 9.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued the following incorporation licenses:

The Royal Arcanum Savings & Loan Association of Chicago; capital $1,000,000; incorporators, R. S. Dickie, H. H. C. Miller, Francis Squair, H. L. Burkhardt, John P. Aherns, and others.

The Ideal Building & Loan Association of Chicago; capital $1,000,000; incorporators, George H. Shay, Max Salomon, William S. Heffernan, Matthew Fleming, James A. Fleming, and Carl Walters.

The Chicago Gravel Company of Chicago; capital, $30,000; incorporators, Theodore Weiderhold, N. Charles Richards, and Joseph A. Griffin.

The Keeler Jewelry Company of Chicago; capital, $8,000; incorporators, James Barnett, Timothy D. Hurley, and Mary Keeler.

The Sylvan Boat Club of Galesburg; capital, $2,000; incorporators, E. T. Phelps, F. H. Case, W. S. Johnson, and Max J. Mack.

St. Mary's Hospital of the Sisters of St. Francis of Streator, Ill., filed a certificate of organization with Louis Hinssen, Mother Macarie, Sister Corspina, Catharine Overmann, and Sister Bonaventura as organizers and directors.

The Coal Output for 1887.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—The total production of all kinds of commercial coal in 1887 was 123,965,255 short tons (increase over 1886, 16,283,046 tons), valued at the mines at $175,530,996 (increase $26,418,240).

A Perfect Wine.

Courts, clubs, and connoisseurs in both continents pronounce the vintage 1884, "Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne," as phenomenally fine, and physicians adopt it as the standard of purity and wholesomeness.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BOND—Edith Permelia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Bond, June 10, aged 16 years.

Funeral from 1308 Wilcox-av., Tuesday, June 12, at 1:30 p. m.

COMERFORD—June 8, at the residence of her brother, 257 Seminary-av., Lake View, Margaret E. Comerford.

Funeral at Milwaukee, Wis.

☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

DAVIS—At her residence in Englewood, Sunday morning, June 10, Frances Louisa, wife of Abram C. Davis, aged 76 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Syracuse (N. Y.) papers please copy.

HEARTT—Died, at the residence of his son, William L. Heartt, 791 North Leavitt-st., Robert Heartt, aged 72 years 8 months and 7 days.

Funeral notice hereafter.

McCORMICK—June 9, 1888, Kate McCormick, aged 25 years 10 months and 7 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 2914 Portland-av., Tuesday, June 12, at 9:30 a. m., to St. James' Church; thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Cleveland papers please copy.

KROEBER—The funeral of Miss Louisa Kroeber will occur on Monday, at 2 p. m., from her late residence, 47 South Franklin-st., Dr. Zimmerman officiating. Upon the arrival at Graceland vault the services will be conducted by Dr. Burroughs.

KISSELL—June 10, at his residence, No. 2237 Michigan-av., Abraham S. Kissell, aged 59 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Davenport, Des Moines, Minneapolis, and Ohio papers please copy.

DEATHS.

MONGER—Funeral services of the late William N. Monger will be held at 520 West Eighteenth-st., Monday, June 11, at 2 o'clock. Carriages to Rosehill.

MYERS—June 10, 1888, Richard L. Myers, aged 24 years 7 months and 16 days of Guiding Star L. O. L., No. 169.

Funeral from his late residence on Monday, June 12, at 12:30 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Sister lodges are invited.

OWENS—June 10, at the residence of his mother, 3259 Vernon-av., of typhoid-pneumonia, Joseph Owens, youngest son of the late Owen Owens.

Funeral 1 p. m., June 12, by carriages to Graceland.

O'MALLEY—At his residence, corner of Erie and Franklin-sts., June 9, Thomas O'Malley, aged 61 years, husband of Bridget O'Malley and father of T. J. and John O'Malley.

Funeral Tuesday at 10 o'clock to the Church of the Holy Name, where high mass will be said; thence to Calvary by C. & N. W. R. R.

POPE—At County Hospital, June 10, 1888, James Pope of No. 188 Mather-st.

Funeral notice hereafter.

STOCKS—At his residence, 5001 Dearborn-st., June 9, Matthew Stocks, aged 66 years.

Funeral Tuesday at 2 p. m. to Oakwoods.

TAYLOR—At Riverside, on the 6th inst., Nora B., infant daughter of Nora B. and Charles J. Taylor.

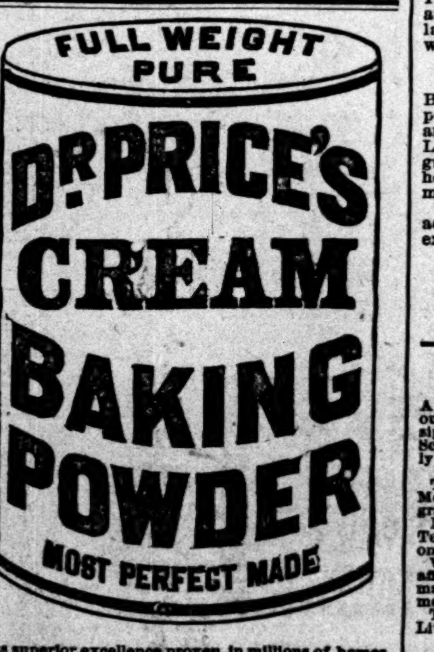
WALPOLE—June 10, at 1222 Marianna-av., Frederick A. Walpole, infant son of William R. and Ella Goudy Walpole.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SOLDIERS, TAKE NOTICE—CAPT. C. A. POWER of Terre Haute, Ind., Corresponding Secretary of the National Pension Association, is in the city at McCoy's Hotel, and desires to see representatives from every old soldiers' organization in Chicago Monday evening, 11th inst., for conference upon matters concerning their interests that should go before the National Convention.

THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ASSOCIATION, the Rev. Mary B. G. Eddy, President, will hold its annual meeting in the First M. E. Church, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Wednesday, June 13, at 2 p. m. The public admitted Thursday at 2 p. m.

THE REV. M. B. G. EDDY, PRESIDENT OF THE National Christian Science Association, will speak in Central Music-Hall June 14 at 10 a. m. The public are invited.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
New York. Chicago. St. Louis.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Auction Announcements

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 & 202 Madison-st.

Tuesday, June 12, 1888,
9:30 A. M.

Dry Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths.

An especially fine offering of
Summer Underwear and Hosiery.

Wednesday, June 13, 1888,
9:30 A. M.

Boots & Shoes

A large line of Misses' and Child's Fine Philadelphia Buttons and Slippers.
Fifty Cases Men's Fine Fancy Samples.
Women's, Misses', and Children's Stylish and Seasonable Slippers.
All the above goods are for present trade, and every retail merchant should attend this sale.

Thursday, June 14, 1888,
9:30 A. M.

CLOTHING,

STRAW, WOOL, AND FUR HATS.

We would call the attention of every retail Clothing Merchant to the fact that this will be A SPECIAL CLEARING SALE of

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing

IN BASEMENT,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

Hotel, White Granite, Rock, and Yellow Ware.
Another fine assortment of

Housefurnishing Goods.

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

N. B.—The immense sale of PAPER for account of Underwriters will take place on FRIDAY, June 22, at 10 a. m. In consequence of the vast quantity we shall be compelled to sell in our old stores, 214 and 216 Madison-st., as well as in our present salesrooms.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.'S

Auction Announcements

—FOR—

WEEK ENDING JUNE 16, 1888.

C. M. WILBUR, Auctioneer.

Monday, June 11, 9:30 a. m.,

Crockery and Glassware.

An Elegant Showing.

Tuesday, June 12, 9:30 a. m.,

Boots and Shoes.

COME EARLY.

Wednesday, June 13, 9:30 a. m.,

STRAW GOODS and CLOTHING,

FUR HATS. WOOL HATS.

Thursday, June 14, 9:30 a. m.,

DRY GOODS.

Important Specialties to clear.

RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.,
Auctioneers, 164 & 166 Market-st.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Timber Limits,

THE PROPERTY OF
HAMILTON BROTHERS,
IN LIQUIDATION.

On or About the First Week in July Next

Will be offered for sale by Auction at OTTAWA CITY the following timber limits, comprising on

Dumoine River and Tributaries,
Black River and Schyan River,
All in the Province of Quebec,

751½ SQUARE MILES,

With large and well cultivated farms, general plant, supplies and stock in connection therewith; and on

Gatineau River and Tributaries,
In the Province of Quebec,

934½ SQUARE MILES,

With farms, plant, supplies, &c., &c. Plans of above limits can be seen at Government Crown Timber Office, or Hamilton Brothers' office, Sussex street, Ottawa City. Immediate transfer of above on sale being effected.

ALSO, with possession, say, the 1st of December next, the property known as the Hawkesbury Mills, owned by the above firm, and used for manufacturing timber from above limits; situated on the Ottawa River, in the Province of Ontario, midway between Ottawa and Montreal, consisting of four saw-mills with lath and scantling mill additions, driven by water, with sawing capacity of over

2,000,000 FEET WEEKLY,

Blacksmiths', fitting, wheelwrights', and carpenters' shops, &c., &c., &c. Extensive wharves, and piling space for forty million feet of lumber. Large brick dwelling house with extensive grounds; ditto stone house, and seven good houses built of wood, and one hundred tenements now occupied by employes.

Valuable farm in the vicinity of over 1,000 acres, a large portion of which is covered with excellent timber.

J. J. C. ABBOTT,
GEORGE W. HAMILTON,
G. C. HAMILTON,
C. F. GILDER,
Trustees.

HEISKELL'S OINTMENT

Alone, without the aid of internal medicine, is A PERFECT CURE-ALL in skin diseases, the various forms of Tetter—dry, scaly, moist, or itchy; Erysipelas, Eczema, Pimples or blotches on the face, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, and all annoying, unsightly eruptions of the skin. Also

SOFT CORNS AND ITCHING PILES.

Three boxes of Heiskell's Ointment cured N. P. Merryman, Bellaire, Ohio, of most obstinate and aggravating Eczema of twenty years' duration.

Marshall Keathly, Shelby, Tenn., says: "He had Tetter for ten or twelve years without relief, when only part of a box of Heiskell's Ointment cured it."

W. I. Frey, Cresson, Pa., has a child that was sorely afflicted with aggravated Scald Head. After trying many remedies in vain, two boxes of Heiskell's Ointment cured it effectually.

Take Hoofland's German Bitters for Dyspepsia and Liver or Malaria Disorders.

DRESS Making of the highest order executed with promptness and precision; exclusive styles and trimmings; direct importations constantly arriving. Est. 1879. Measure blanks sent any part of America. Fit guaranteed. MME. ANGELY, 1835 Wabash-av., Chicago. Paris—379 Rue St. Honore

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MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

We announce a Sale—at Special Prices—of Flouncings, Robes, and Skirtings in

Embroidery Dept.

We offer:

250 French Emb'd Robes, in White, Ecru, and Two-Tone (neatly boxed, with Fashion Plate), at $1.50 each. (Regular price $3.50.)

100 Robes (Regularly $5.00), reduced to $2.50 each.

250 Robes (Equally reduced), at prices up to $10.00 each.

We also offer:

100 pcs. 45-inch Emb'd Swiss Skirting, White and Ecru (slightly soiled), reduced to half price.

22-inch Flouncing reduced to 58c yard.

22-inch Pink and Blue Chambray Flouncing, 50c up.

The above quoted items are very cheap, and any requiring "warm weather dresses" may supply themselves during this sale *most satisfactorily*.

THE CLEARING SALE OF

White Goods

Announced a few days ago will be continued, *at the same very low prices*, until the lines of advertised goods are closed out.

Imported India Linen	16c	(Reduced from 20c).
Dotted Lawn	25c	(Reduced from 15c).
Persian Checked Lawn	18c	(Reduced from 25c).
Colored Striped Lawn	17c	(Reduced from 30c), &c., &c.

RUG SALE

Commencing
MONDAY, June 11th.
Continuing one week only.

RUG MAKING IN THE ORIENT.

An unusual chance to buy large and small pieces Oriental, European, and American makes BELOW REGULAR VALUES.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

Summer Underwear.

We place on sale as BARGAINS:

200 dozen Ladies' Spun Silk Vests, all colors,
Reduced from $1.10 to 75c each

150 dozen Ladies' French Balbriggan Vests
(Nervine Shape and Finish), 35c each
(worth 50c).

We also show "Cartwright and Warner's" Summer Weight All-Wool Underwear for Ladies and Children.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That on Wednesday, the 13th day of June, 1888, beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the yard of the Silver Creek & Morris Coal Co., at No. 120 Elston-av., in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, we will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, for account of the Excelsior Coal Company of Akron, Ohio, two thousand one hundred and fourteen tons and one hundred pounds, more or less, of Excelsior coal, so-called, being coal mined by said Excelsior Coal Co. and held by us in pledge to secure an indebtedness to us from said company.

And we hereby give further notice that on Thursday, the 14th day of June, 1888, beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the yard of J. B. Merrill, at the corner of Lake-av. and Forty-first-st., in the Town of Hyde Park, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, we will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, for account of the said Excelsior Coal Co., one thousand and eighty tons and eighteen hundred pounds, more or less, of said Excelsior coal, also held in pledge by us to secure said indebtedness. ALBRIGHT & CO.

FREDERIC ULLMANN, Attorney.

SHIRTS

"TO ORDER."

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Established 1863. All Patterns Preserved.

WILSON BROS.,

118 and 115 State-st.

CANDY Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a retail box of the Best Candy in America, put up in handsome boxes suitable for presents. Express prepaid east of Denver, Colo. Address C. F. Gunther, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE

A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

Bryn Mawr, Pa., ten miles from Philadelphia. Offers graduate and undergraduate courses in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, Anglo-Saxon, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German, including Gothic and Old High German, History, Political Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, including Botany and lectures on Philosophy. Gymnasium with Dr. Sargent's apparatus, complete. Fellowships (value $450) in Greek, English, Mathematics, History, and Biology. For Program address as above.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY

MUSIC, FINE ARTS, ORATORY, Literature, English Branches, French, German, Italian, etc. LARGEST and Best Equipped in the World—100 Instructors, 2252 Students last year. Board and room with Steam Heat and Electric Light. Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1888. Ill'd Calendar free. Address E. TOURJEE, Dir., Franklin Sq., BOSTON, Mass.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL, BILLERICA, Mass., 18 miles from Boston and 6 miles from Lowell, on the Boston and Lowell R. R. A strictly select family school for boys from 7 to 15 inclusive. Fall term commences Oct. 1. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, A. M., Principal.

Seven Gables.

Mrs. Westcott's Boarding School for Young Ladies, Brighton, N. J. Certificate admits to Wellesley. Prepares for any college. In the piney region. Climate of Lakewood, N. J., but milder. Pure spring water. Gymnasium and Sun parlor. Circular on application.

SUMMER SCHOOL for Boys and Young Men. For catalogue apply to GEO. B. CORTELYOU, Principal. The Bryant School, Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y.

The Misses Anable's Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 26, at 66 Bayard-st., New Brunswick, N. J.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK. For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.